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During my first week as a Barnard freshman I was infused with a spirit of adventure, of anticipation at being in New York—that legendary metropolis where all things are possible. I had chosen Barnard because I was so enraptured by the thought of New York City, and the idea of a small college within a large university appealed to me. I would, I thought, be able to do all those things I'd dreamed about, and read about, and heard about; all the things that other girls in America were doing. Those "other" girls, however, happened to be white.

My goal, from junior high on, had been to go to a big college in a big city, major in English, and, presto—become a rich and famous writer. I was unaware at that time how utterly unrealistic these goals were, how childish; not simply because I was expecting success to come so easily, but because I was black, and these things that I dreamed about were white dreams. I did not admit it to myself, but I was saying, in effect, "Well, I may not be good enough for them (white people) now, but when I'm rich and famous, they can't help but respect me." The things that I wanted when I came to Barnard were products of the white-oriented books, movies, and television that I had been brought up on, the urgings of my white teachers in junior and senior high school, and, in fact, everyone else around me.

My background, black middle-class comfortable, dictated that I should strive for this kind of success. My parents thought, and still think, that a degree would open up all the doors that I wanted—and I agreed with them. I had very little contact with whites, except as teachers, and I staunchly supported the idea that only through integration and communication between the races could we ever have harmony. Yet and still, I worried about assimilation and acceptance here at Barnard. From the very first, I felt uncomfortable and uneasy with the white girls I met. I felt that I had nothing to say to them, and vice versa, but I ignored the feeling, chalking it up to "the period of adjustment." This feeling persisted, though, and I began to feel overwhelmed and surrounded. The social life—Freshman Orientation program, floor parties, mixers, luncheons, teas—was geared to the incoming white freshman, completely ignoring the different (*continued on page 15*)

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| *Editor's Notes*

☐ *We usually take the time, in this space, to tell you a little bit about the background of the main articles in the magazine. That's harder to do this time around, because in this issue we are dealing not with something that has already been accomplished but with an undertaking which is far from finished and which is bound up with the very future of the college. That undertaking is the opening of Barnard College to students for whom it has been traditionally closed.*

We won't bother to debate whether the College has been off-limits to promising black students and other disadvantaged young women by design or by negligence. We consider it a fact that admissions have always been granted to those students who could best benefit from and add to Barnard College. But applicants so prepared have in the past overwhelmingly been white. Some members of the Barnard community, black and white, have questioned the wisdom of having admitted Negro students in the past without preparing them for their later lives as black people in a white society.

But the past is gone and the future beckons. In these pages, you will, we hope, get a glimpse of the agonies of transition as Barnard struggles to offer a meaningful education to a qualified, receptive, more heterogeneous student body. The College needs, now more than ever, the intelligence and support of its alumnae.

We are greatly indebted, in this issue, to Andrée L. Abecassis '60, who not only wrote the survey beginning on page four, but also helped to pull together the other articles and documents. Energetic, enthusiastic Andrée, a free-lance writer and photographer after seven years on the now-defunct Saturday Evening Post, spent weeks on the campus researching her story. She turned it in just before taking off for Panama City, on a six-week swing of Central America to shoot an educational film strip.

Andrée Abecassis' story is from a white person's point of view. And that, of course, is not enough. There are two articles by black persons in this issue. Starting on the front cover, you will find a straightforward, sincere testimony by a black student, Deborah Lynne Perry '72. It is an honest, personal piece that contains some truths for all of us. Debbie Perry, who comes from Cleveland, hopes to be a writer. On page 16, Lemoine Callender, Barnard's new, black, assistant to the dean of the faculty, offers her "Comments in Crisis." There, too, you will find food for thought.

The other major articles are the documents issued by BOSS—the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters—in its campaign for recognition in campus life, and President Peterson's reply to the Ten Demands of BOSS.

Please do not keep your thoughts to yourself when you have finished reading. Write us, so the College community may share your considered opinions.

☐ *No one can write with greater authority about the Newark Museum than Katherine Coffey '22. Until her retirement after 19 years as its director last May, Kitty Coffey had been associated with the museum for 43 years. She worked closely with its founders. She directed its apprentice training program from 1925 to 1942, when the Newark Museum came to prominence in museum education. A Katherine Coffey Fund for development was established by the Board of Trustees of the museum at her retirement. The first donation: \$100,000 from the chairman of the board.*

Several months ago, the museum faced a shutdown because of insufficient funds. The disaster was staved off, temporarily, at the last minute. In this issue, Kitty Coffey talks about some of the problems that today face public institutions like the Newark Museum. Her story begins on page twenty-two.—JACQUELINE ZELNIKER RADIN.

BARNARD ALUMNAE

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Blacks At Barnard

A survey of Policy and events

By *Andrée L. Abecassis '60*

In the late fifties, they called themselves "The Holy Twelve" and it was the pet name for a private observation: there at that time were rarely more than 12 Negroes at Barnard, scattered throughout the four classes.

In the sixties, things are different, in the nation and at the College. No longer Negroes, now blacks, Barnard's black students are highly visible, vocal and proud. They are also organized and demanding recognition as a group in the College community.

How did Barnard's black students go from private observation to public demands?

If, as Admissions Director Helen McCann '40 reports, the earlier lack of black students on campus was "unconscious," the sudden increase in their numbers was no accident.

In the spring of 1964, the College made two deliberate, distinct, decisions: to increase the number of black students and to recruit promising high school seniors (not just blacks) who had good school records and high motivation despite poor college board scores. Obviously, not all special students would be black, nor would all the black students be specials. The new policies were related in their aim to provide a Barnard education to more young women disadvantaged for various reasons. But there was, of course, no assumption that all black applicants would lack Barnard's entrance requirements or that all potential white students would meet the College's admission standards.

Miss McCann credits former President Rosemary Park with the initial decision to recruit actively both black and special students.

"About the same time," the admissions director recalls, "a Negro student dropped by to see me and asked, 'why do we have a black quota at Barnard?'"

Miss McCann says Barnard never had any sort of quota, but the question, in the right place at the right time, brought about a change of approach.

It took more than a year to implement the ideals of the spring. In the fall of 1965, Barnard admitted 18 black students to the freshman class. The previous year, there had been eight black freshmen. Since 1965, each entering class has had between 19 and 22 black members.

That same fall semester saw the first special students. [Not counting those in Barnard's first class, in October, 1889, at 343 Madison Avenue. That class included 22 specials, so named because they lacked the entrance requirement in Greek.]

The special status of the 1965 group was based in part on these provisions: specials could take a lighter program; tutoring would be available; even commuter special students could get

dorm space, and the specials would have the option of working for the degree in six years—the University's maximum time—instead of four. But the major concession to the special students was that they would be eligible for financial aid for the full six years.

Since 1965, 36 special students have been admitted. Today, 34 remain and they are doing quite well. The first group of six will graduate on schedule next month in the Class of 1969. To begin with, Miss McCann explained, special students were not to be singled out publicly. After the first semester brought out some academic troubles, some faculty members insisted that the special students be identified.

The administration insists it is only coincidental that the drives to recruit black students and special students started at the same time. But since special students are often black, the lack of clarity on the separateness of the programs has been a source of friction on the campus. The entire specials program, including its name, its recruiting goals and who-knows-what-about-whom is now undergoing revision.

The College opened this fall against this background of a rising number of black students; more special students; the tense national election campaign, and the events at Columbia the previous spring. There were 80 black students on campus, including four Africans. During last spring's student strike, the Columbia blacks had not only taken over Hamilton Hall, but they also had done it by themselves, refusing help from white brothers in the Students for a Democratic Society. Columbia had an active black student group on campus and its significance was not lost on their sisters across the street.

One day in October, signs appeared on the Barnard campus calling all black students to a meeting. It was the first of a series in which the black students got together as a group. That group later emerged as BOSS—the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters.

"If you're black, you're automatically a member—everyone belongs although there's no formal membership," explains one senior. Opinions on campus vary as to just how many of the 80 black students BOSS really represents. But the consensus is that it represents the majority, even though only a few do most of the work.

One of the soul sisters remembers that at the time the black students first started meeting officially "there were these white chicks on campus sponsoring a series on the 'black experience.' They never came to us. They acted as if we were not there. They are completely oblivious to blacks. They invited Rhody McCoy [the black administrator of New York's controversial

Ocean Hill-Brownsville demonstration school district] to speak without telling us, thus negating our right to tell the story ourselves. It's the blind leading the blind. How can the white students relate to Ocean Hill-Brownsville without relating to their sisters on campus? We see each other in class. It was a deliberate insult. They're in a white middle-class school and they didn't come to us because they don't see us."

Not long before BOSS was formed, Mrs. Lemoine P. Callender joined Barnard's administrative staff, another move about which the black students—then unorganized—claim they were not consulted. At the time, Mrs. Callender was the only high-ranking black person in the Barnard administration. She is Assistant to the Dean of the Faculty.

"We didn't know she was coming until we read it in the newspaper," one black sophomore complained. "I think the administration got scared that something was going to happen, so they're sending in mediators."

Just what Mrs. Callender's job is depends on whom you ask. "Callender? I don't know what she does, ask her!" says one member of the administration. "At last the black students have someone to talk to," says another.

"Lemoine Callender," offers a fellow member, "handles the least ruffle we have from community relations to race to some kid flunking math. And it's not just the blacks. The kids go see her because they like her."

In the Fiske wing of Milbank Hall, Lemoine Callender has an office looking out on the placid concrete flank of the new science tower which has grown where once there were tennis courts. She sits surrounded by gleaming yellow walls, chic in deep purple, looking for her appointment book, answering frantic telephone calls and muttering about investing in roller skates.

Officially appointed in June, 1968, she has refused to let the Public Relations Office announce her arrival "until there is something to say."

"When I was asked if I could consider a position at Barnard," Mrs. Callender recalled, in an interview she had patiently consented to at her home, away from her busy office, "I thought about it; I thought of the challenge. I felt that sight unseen, any college that has no black faculty or administrative people in it makes a statement. The fact that they were now looking for someone told me that on some level, someone had given some serious thought to the needs of Barnard, to have some understanding of what it meant to be in the 20th century. I was under no illusion that my appointment was for any other reason than to help interpret the principles and the processes of social

change as it affected the College."

Mrs. Callender's relationship to BOSS is obvious, unofficial and flexible. She doesn't attend BOSS meetings regularly, although she did spend a lot of time with the group this fall, finding out from the students, first hand, just what it was like to be black at Barnard.

The black students continued meeting through the fall. By Christmas, they had named themselves BOSS and by final exams in January, the students had elected a steering committee of three sophomores: Carmen Martinez from the Bronx; Alma Kinney from Texas and Clara Hayley from Georgia. The group's first proclamation was a manifesto, which signaled the coming struggle.

As BOSS was organizing, the College announced an Urban Studies major to be instituted in the fall and a spring lecture series to probe the problems of the cities. Early in December, the College also announced the election as trustee of Barbara Mae Watson '39, the first Negro to hold that position. When Miss Watson, a lawyer, who is Assistant Secretary of State, later addressed a group of students at a Thursday Noon Meeting, she was pressed by both white and black students who wanted to know what was being done to make the College "more relevant" to society. She admitted:

"The mere fact that I've been elected to the Board of Trustees is proof of change. I'm here as a representative of the black community. It's not because I'm beautiful or brilliant. I have a special role."

When asked if she objects to playing this role, she replied: "Not at all. You recognize the facts of life."

Meanwhile, the College was refining and revising the program for special students, too.

In January, the Committee on the Developing Student sent to President Peterson a proposal which recommended that Barnard's program for "educationally disadvantaged students," (the specials) be significantly expanded and revised.

Then, in March, the committee proposed "... that the program be known as *Barnard's Program for Developing Students* (PDS). We understand that the phrase 'educationally disadvantaged students' can include those of all racial backgrounds. In making this recommendation we affirm the College's urgent responsibility for making available, especially to young women in the New York metropolitan area, more opportunities for quality undergraduate liberal arts education. PDS students are individuals whose special qualities and unusual potential lead the Committee to believe that they can successfully meet Barnard's degree



Black students at lunch at the "soul table" in the Hewitt Dining Room. They generally eat together at this table, a large round one in the southwest corner of the dining room. Some people on the campus point gloomily to the table as an example of black separatism. Others point out that table cliques are traditional to college life, like the "football table" at a men's school, for example.

requirements, but who may not meet Barnard's admissions requirements in the traditional way. We regard this proposal as a sound educational venture that will enhance and enrich Barnard's position as a leading women's undergraduate college in a major urban community. We also urge the College to intensify its efforts to attract non-white students who meet Barnard's admissions requirements in the traditional way."

The focus in January was not on black and special students alone. The curriculum, too, was being examined. President Peterson called together department heads and asked for a list of current and projected Barnard and Barnard-Columbia courses treating African and Afro-American material. From these talks, still another committee emerged to discuss an Afro-American major.

To some it seemed in January, 1969, that there was a lot of positive activity at Barnard taking place between blacks and whites: an Urban studies major had been established; proposals for an Afro-American major were being explored; a Negro trustee had been appointed; an urban lecture series was planned. But the events at Barnard were not without precedent; the College, while active, was not exactly breaking new ground. In November, 1968, Columbia had announced a major course in black civilization; in January, Harvard announced a degree in American Negro studies. All winter, the press was filled with stories about Afro-American courses and black students at other colleges: Wesleyan, Radcliffe, Princeton.

The spring semester started quietly. Instead of giving a State of the College address, President Peterson planned a convocation of students, faculty and administration. She would make a general speech about "the major changes at Barnard" past and future and then the group would break up into smaller town meetings so students could participate directly in discussions about "the present state and future possibilities of college government and college services," and "the present state of the College's academic program."

Miss Peterson never got to deliver the speech she wrote for Monday, February 10, 1969. The night before, a blizzard dumped over a foot of snow on the city and the meeting was cancelled. It was rescheduled for Monday, March 3, three weeks later.

Shortly before nine a.m., on February 24, a week before the new convocation, a group of black students gathered outside President Peterson's office. Moments later they were ushered inside. One black student stepped forward and presented and read a list of ten demands of the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters. Before the students left, they demanded Miss Peterson

reply at the convocation. She agreed.

Miss Peterson's reply to the demands at the convocation seemed to win the support of Barnard's majority white students. Then Carmen Martinez, one of the BOSS leaders, took the microphone, denounced the President's "insensitivity," and announced BOSS's total rejection of her reply.

The white students were confused and upset; even the most optimistic worried about a breakdown of communications between whites and blacks at Barnard.

Later, however, the black students issued clarifications of their stand and called meetings of faculty and students in the various residence halls to explain the BOSS position. Many white students and faculty members came and were receptive.

In her reply to the Ten Demands at Convocation, Miss Peterson said she would ask for progress reports on all fronts by March 17. In mid-April as we went to press, she reported that the Program for the Developing Student—the new name for the special student project—would include more tutoring and counseling, and an orientation program. The financial aid committee was developing ways to make its program more adaptable and better understood. The black students, it was hoped, would be able to live together as they wished, providing the rights of other students to live as they wished were not violated. (Ironically, the College cannot strictly meet the demand for separate housing because of state and federal anti-discrimination statutes.)

Academically, things are moving more slowly, the president noted, because of the desire of students and faculty to make new courses and programs solid ones. It is proving difficult to hire black teachers because those known to be qualified are in great demand and competition is stiff.

BOSS was not so optimistic. One member of the steering committee, Carmen Martinez, said that the administration was not asking black students to participate in the processes of change.

"We've come to a standstill at this point," she said in mid-April. "When we first sent out the demands, I was flooded with communications from the administration. Lately, I haven't heard anything at all. I don't know what they're doing."

Still Miss Peterson said she is hopeful that progress is being made. She finds that while, in the fall, "everything one person said was mistrusted by the other," the year has been spent in "building back a base of mutually accepted goals." Members of the college community, she hoped, were leaving behind "grandiose world-saving notions" to "come to terms with what it is possible to do."

Manifesto Of the Barnard Organization Of Soul Sisters


December 18

The only educational relevancy Barnard has to the black student is to demonstrate successfully institutionalized racism. Barnard's courses serve simply to reinforce the European cultural heritage, as a look at the Barnard catalogue will aptly testify. Those courses which are purportedly relevant to blacks deal with them only as problems, *i.e.*, "ethnic and minority problems of adjustment." The first course instituted in the entire history of Barnard which is potentially relevant to blacks — "English 40," or, "Books in the Black Experience" — had to be expanded so that more than two black students could experience the course. It is being taught by a white professor who admits that she needs help in teaching this monumental course, which is projected as covering not only black literature, but black history and black sociology also. All rolled up into one little black course. This ignorance of the real black experience in the midst of such academic fortitude is hardly surprising when one becomes acquainted with the attitudes of the faculty and administration at Barnard. A book could be written on the black experience at Barnard — like:

- a member of the sociology department states that "blacks cannot conceptualize;"
- a member of the philosophy department states that jazz is "frivolous and culturally worthless;"
- contemporary economics and contemporary novel courses which do not deal with blacks at all;
- art courses which do not deal with sub-Saharan or Afro-American art;
- the fact that no African language is offered at Barnard and no student can take an African language without demonstrating its inclusion in her major;
- the fact that President Peterson had the nerve to tell a black student that what Barnard needed to do was have students go west to recruit Indians (later for Harlem).

When a dean of faculty was approached by black students with the notion of black studies, he finally replied that there were

proposals in order for a major in urban studies, but that to his knowledge they did not deal with the black experience, nor were any courses to be taught by black professors. The excuse given was that black professors were too hard to find and were, in fact, really not necessary. When this same dean of faculty at Barnard was informed that black students did indeed have a list of black Ph.D's, the dean suggested that they "do anything you like" with it. An administrator of the government department, when interviewed said that "it was the white middle class that needed to be made aware of the problem — therefore no black professors are needed." He was not interested in presenting, he said, "some militant's point of view." However, he conceded, "If some famous black specialist could convince" him "that there was enough good literature for a course in black politics," then he would have to teach it himself. He then told the undergraduate interviewer, who did have such a list of "good literature," to bring it to him. The ignorance of the faculty and administration is indicative of their own racist education, which they obviously intend to propagate. Due to their own limited life-experience with blacks, their knowledge of black women is limited to the master-servant relationship they have with the black women they hire to maintain their households.



EDUCATION
AND TOWN MEETING
MON, 3 MAR
3.30 P. M.
BARNARD GYMNASIUM

The Ten Demands

*Proposals presented to
President Peterson by the Barnard
Organization of Soul Sisters
on February 24.*

Where there is a need to act and the individual fails to act, then the individual is responsible for the consequences that flow therefrom. We, the black students, believe that the educational structure at Barnard supports the status quo. We recognize the need for change. The demands which we are presenting are an earnest effort by the black students of Barnard College to initiate that change.

We feel that in the past the Barnard College administration has exhibited a lack of sensitivity and a lack of understanding concerning the problems of black students. Therefore, we demand that the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters have the sole power to institute the following changes including the hiring of personnel and selection of committees and committee members. It is understood that all of the following programs will be funded in total by Barnard College.

We seek and expect a relevant education.

We seek and expect a relevant education which we are not getting and which we are not alone in realizing the need for. White students have also felt the alienation. In a first step toward the establishment of a "more meaningful education" the black students at Barnard propose the foundation of an inter-departmental major in Afro-American studies. This major is to be fashioned after the Urban Studies major already proposed, but will call for the addition of several new courses in nearly all of the departments. A committee of faculty members, i.e., the chairmen of the departments, and students should be immediately established to implement this. It is taken for granted that black students chosen by the black community at Barnard will serve both as advisors in planning the curriculum and as members of the committee which renders the final decision. We do not recognize any parallel committee, and demand the immediate dissolution of the committee established by the administration.

We feel a need to undertake a nationwide recruitment program wherein more black students will be admitted to the college. We feel that Barnard's black enrollment must be increased. We feel that such an increase should come through a nationwide recruitment program sponsored financially by the college in which presently enrolled blacks will educate prospective black applicants as to the relevance of an education at Barnard. The relationship between recruiter and applicant will thereby be a more intimate one, with the applicant being thoroughly informed of the true policies of Barnard College.

We demand that the policies of the financial aid office be made more flexible, taking into consideration the special needs of the black students.

We do not feel that we should have to deal with the present financial aid office which continuously fails to recognize our individual needs and prefers to dictate to us what we ought to need. Most black students at Barnard depend on financial aid and have the right to know on exactly what terms and by what criterion financial aid is given. We feel that the unrealistic policies of financial aid need to be revamped.

We want periodicals, books, and records relevant to our black culture in the Library.

The Black Women of Barnard College demand periodicals, books, and records which are relevant to black culture to be placed in Lehman Library as a necessity for making the educational structure of this college relevant to the black student, and for educating the uninformed non-black Barnard student body.

We demand an orientation program designed for and administered by black students.

The establishment of such a program is essential to entering black freshmen for a smooth transition into college life in general, and into the often-times tense and alienating environment in which we find ourselves. We contend that such a program can only be meaningful and truly successful if directed and carried out in its entirety by black students who have had the experience of living in a predominantly white institution in New York City. We feel that it is our duty as black students to assist each black student in obtaining a meaningful and complete education of what the city can offer us, and what adjustments must (and those that need not) be made for a fruitful experience here.

We demand the total reconstruction of the "Special Student Program."

We feel that the Special Student Program should meet the specific and individual needs of those students who have been saddled with the burdensome label of "Special Students." This reconstruction must involve organized programs geared toward the cultural, academic, and financial needs of the students.

We want immediate lounge and office facilities in BHR and Plimpton until we can move into permanently designated rooms in the Student Union Building [the McIntosh Student Center].

| The Ten Demands

As black students we feel the need of a central location from which we can work. Having a culture separate from that of the non-black student body we feel that such an area would provide an outlet from strains imposed by our existence in the white structure at Barnard.

We want selective living for black students at Barnard.

It is a strain—academically, socially, and therefore psychologically for us, black women, to live apart from one another in the dormitories. We have no desire to assimilate into the white society at Barnard. We want sections of BHR, Plimpton, and 616-620 to be designated "for blacks only" so that we may have the option of living instead of merely existing.

We demand Soul Food in the cafeteria.

As students from a significantly different background (culturally and socio-economically) we feel entitled to be served dishes con-

sistent with our background, i.e., Soul Food. Because we pay for the food we eat, we'd like to be served some familiar foods. If certain other minority groups can have fish on the line to supplement their diets because of religious beliefs, we feel that black students can also have some Soul Food. Presently, the food service is biased and discriminatory.

We want an immediate end to harassment by campus security.
There have been many instances in which the black students at Barnard have been unnecessarily asked to produce Barnard identification. We feel that such practices are discriminatory and we will not tolerate them.

We demand a response from President Peterson and the Board of Trustees by March 3, 1969 and further demand that President Peterson speak directly to these demands in an open meeting on March 3, 1969.



Students waiting for the convocation to begin, March 3.

Miss Peterson Replies

*At Convocation
March 3*

... I shall be speaking primarily today to certain issues raised last Monday by the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters. Before addressing those issues let me state why it is appropriate at this time to concentrate on those issues; let me also make a few general statements about criteria which apply in making policy at Barnard College.

The issues raised by the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters last Monday are ones of pressing personal concern to anyone who is a part of the world that is in 1969. They are the questions which black students must ask now about their relationship to their college. They emerge from a unique historical context which all of us must recognize. Because these questions are important to a part of our student body they should be considered thoughtfully by all of us, white or black, student or faculty, young or old. We have a rare opportunity to weigh these issues in a manner appropriate to a college community. I am grateful that we have had a week for discussion, review and careful re-examination of our policies. I shall do my best to present the recommendations of those who have reacted voluntarily or at my request to the issues raised. The replies are addressed to specific issues. The policy determining the replies applies equally to issues that concern all of us at Barnard.

The criteria for decision-making at Barnard are rather easily stated; they are not so easily applied. The three questions we must ask are:

Is the decision appropriate to the kind of college we are?

Does it strengthen the quality of teaching and learning?

Have we the resources to afford it?

Barnard is a small liberal arts college for women, a part of Columbia University in New York City. It has a tradition of high academic quality, of heterogeneity and independence in its faculty and student body. It has less money, a smaller, more limited campus than most colleges with which it compares favorably academically.

These are both limiting and challenging facts of life for us.

It is as difficult to measure how a recommended change affects the quality of teaching and learning. But any change must be measured by how much it contributes to improving what and how teachers teach and students learn. By trustee delegation the responsibility for curriculum and faculty personnel rests primarily with the faculty, but the quality of curriculum and faculty affects all of us and we therefore have an inescapable obligation to assist the faculty according to our own abilities as they develop the curriculum and select new staff members.

The final criterion of whether we have the resources to do what we hope to do is one that must finally be answered by the trustees. I believe that we can find in time the space, money and personnel for any educational program that makes sense for the students of the College. But these realities cannot be ignored.

The heart of the request from the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters is that they be given assurance that proposals they work out in the specific areas be accepted; that they be in charge of their own lives and be able to make the changes they desire. I would not be honest if I were to say we can grant all this unequivocally because I would be promising what I cannot do. The faculty of the College must approve the curriculum and does recommend all faculty appointments. I have not one iota of doubt about the approval of a recommendation for an Afro-American Studies major, worked out by chairmen of departments and students who care. But I cannot promise that approval, nor do I wish to, for I believe in faculty responsibility for curriculum and academic staff. I would not be honest either if I were to say that we will serve soul food in the dining room under any and all circumstances. We can and will meet student requests for menu variety, provided it costs no more than the amount budgeted for food, and provided it can be prepared

within the limits of our facilities. The staff welcomes menu suggestions.

In other words, I cannot give a blanket assurance that all requests of the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters or any other group will be immediately put into effect because they are made. But I have no doubt about our ability to accomplish any recommendation that is sound educationally and practically feasible.

Let me turn then to the specific requests of the Barnard students which we consider today, measured against these criteria.

The first request is for a relevant education, specifically an Afro-American interdepartmental major like the Urban Studies major. This is not only a reasonable request, but one we should seek to implement as quickly as we can, bearing in mind that student thinking is needed in the development of this major. The major itself must, of course, be approved by the faculty to be an official major at Barnard. The chairmen of all concerned departments have not only indicated their willingness, but their desire to work with students in developing the major. I therefore invite, even urge, the Soul Sisters who wish to work with the faculty on such a major to meet as soon as it is possible to begin discussion. The chairmen have designated Mr. [Peter H.] Juliver, Chairman of the Political Science Department, as their representative to arrange such a meeting at everyone's convenience.

The second request is for an increase in the number of black students and assignment to black students the responsibility of recruitment of others. Miss Helen McCann, who is Director of Admissions and who is responsible for the coordination of all high school relations, welcomes such a proposal and invites those students who are interested to see her. She hopes that a plan can be developed for spring vacation.

The third request is for revision of the Financial Aid policies and practices, with, I assume, additional money for financial aid. In the remarks of February 10 I spoke to

this need. I reaffirm that statement here. The Financial Aid Committee, chaired by Mrs. Barbara Schmitter, has been meeting almost weekly since January 1, first to develop a clear understanding of present policies; secondly to consider revision, and finally to put a price tag on these revisions. They have finished their first task—a review of present policies; they now are studying revisions of present policies. On February 18 they mailed cards asking those students who had ideas for changes to meet with the committee. Mrs. Schmitter and the committee invite the members of the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters and any other group of interested students to meet with the committee to prepare modifications in present financial aid policies. The final recommendation on cost will have to come to me and to the trustees, but there is no point in seeking funds until we know what we need. What we need depends on what we want and should do. One alarming aspect to the funding of a financial aid program is the indication that the Congress may reduce sizeably the funds available for NDSL, OEO grants and Work Study. If that happens, Barnard will not only need whatever new funds are suggested, we will have to find a way to replace those federal funds that are withdrawn. Mrs. Schmitter has prepared a fact statement on federal support and urges those of you who are interested in encouraging the Congress to continue aid to students, to be in touch with her.

May I turn here to a request related to the Special Student Program. There are 34 students at Barnard who entered under this program. There is agreement that it must be revised. The Committee for the Developing Student, chaired by Mrs. [Mirella de] Servodidio, has prepared a proposal for revision. The proposal is available for discussion by any group who wishes to see it. Mrs. Servodidio's committee would like the opportunity to explain the intent of their proposal to groups who are interested. Such a discussion might lead to a better proposal or to acceptance of this one. We

urge the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters to examine this proposal, to criticize it, to meet with the committee to develop a sound program.

I must point out that this is a case where financial resources may limit our aspirations. I computed the cost of the proposal from the Committee on the Developing Student to be \$4,000,000 for 10 years. We do not have that kind of money. There will be those who will say we should not have it because a tax-supported institution can do more with less money. The issue here as I see it is not how to get \$4,000,000. The issue is for the Special Students, who know why the present program is inadequate, to speak to the kind of a program that will make educational sense for themselves and for students who come to Barnard in the years ahead under similar circumstances. Then we will seek money.

The Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters asks for books, periodicals and records relevant to black culture in the Library. This request fits Barnard's policy for library acquisitions and should be possible without delay. Mr. [Robert B.] Palmer, the Librarian, and Mr. [Barry] Ulanov, Chairman of the English Department, are prepared to receive recommendations and start the purchase process with present funds for materials which we should purchase. It may be that some are on order or recently received.

Now may I turn to an exceedingly difficult question.

There are among us those who believe strongly and honestly that any move toward separation in students at Barnard by race,



Carmen Martinez



Miss Peterson accepts congratulations of white students after her speech

creed or color, is a step backward. The black students who have requested such separation describe eloquently their unhappiness in the present situation and their need for unity in order to be at home in the College. The best campus community will be one built on good will and respect for each other; but that does not mean we need to deny the right of the individual to live as she prefers, provided she makes her decision with full knowledge of the choices available, and provided her choices do not prevent others from having the same privilege.

I therefore accept the request of black students for selective living. For practical and legal reasons we cannot set aside a floor in any dormitory; we can have such policies in room assignment that guarantee that students may live with and near whom they wish. Miss [Blanche E.] Lawton, the Director of Housing, is prepared to implement that policy.

The same kind of a policy applies to a Black Orientation. Mrs. [Elizabeth Y.] Meyers and Dean [Helen P.] Bailey are advisers to the Student Committee on Orientation. There are certain activities of Orientation work that must be shared by all students in order to get the College started. Other groups, including the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters, are invited, even encouraged, to design and administer additional orientation programs to which the Barnard freshmen about whom they are concerned may be invited.

I do not know where we have an inch of free office or lounge space, but a group of students should be able to have office and lounge area if it is needed for their program. I urge the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters to request the space they need from Miss Lawton who is responsible for allocation of space in dormitories. If this space can be made available without violating the rights of others or even by compromise between groups where conflicts occur, we will do it.

Now may I make a request of the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters. Because so many disagree with you philosophically on

separatism and because I find it difficult to answer satisfactorily questions put to me, will you consider arranging an open meeting for discussion of the philosophic differences. Such a discussion, arranged by the Organization, would be a major contribution to our progress as an institution where individuals who differ can do so and yet speak reasonably to one another.

The final issue is that of discrimination by guards and watchmen in seeking identification of students. Harassment of an individual, is, of course, totally unacceptable. But if guards are to be of any use they must challenge those they do not know. I wish this were a safe enough community to forego challenges. It is not. We will therefore have to develop procedures that provide as much safety as we can for all without demeaning the dignity of any person. I plan to accept this as a personal responsibility and invite those who have suggestions on procedures or specific complaints, to be in touch with me.

I have not asked Barnard's trustees for approval of these statements. Such action is not appropriate at this time. Barnard trustees have received a copy of the requests of the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters. They will receive a copy of my reply. But the trustees expect the students, faculty and administration to work out the details of the kind of questions raised here. Specific recommendations on funds and policy changes must in time go to the trustees, but only after they have been carefully considered and agreed upon by all of us. We are not at that point yet.

I am sure the statements made here are not as definite an answer as members of the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters hoped for. I am sure there are others in this room who feel that they have rights too that have been overlooked. I believe I have been clear on principle and have reflected the opinions of those who are responsible for the administration of policies under the principles. This is, in fact, a progress statement which is made because one group

of students who felt strongly that their viewpoint was being overlooked, asked with seriousness for consideration of their point of view. All individuals and groups in this community can expect that consideration of requests which are made after thoughtful discussion.

These remarks are available as a position paper. They should be outdated as soon as the first Barnard committee makes a recommendation that is supported by those who are responsible for its consequences, for that then will be our new policy.

These policies must always respect the rights of the individual, be based on reason and strengthen the college as a place for learning.

What is the next step? Those who wish, in the next hour or so in modified town meetings, may discuss these and other matters related to curriculum, housing, college government, financial aids, even food in the dining room. I hope the Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters will seriously study my reply and will designate as many of their group as they wish to meet with those faculty and staff members named in these remarks to particular responsibilities. My office will be glad to arrange a time and place of meeting if we know who is to be invited. It might be simpler to get started if the students talked directly with the faculty or staff member. I plan to ask for a report of progress by March 17 from each person who has been named as a College representative. I ask each committee or ad hoc task force to invite me to meet with them when their recommendations are ready or when they are faced with problems they cannot handle. I quote from the statement given me last Monday: "Where there is a need to act and the individual fails to act, then the individual is responsible for the consequences that flow therefrom." We have unlimited opportunities and responsibilities. We could be a model for colleges across the country if each of us has the determination to carry his or her responsibilities intelligently and with good will. I invite you to join me in trying. . . .

| BOSS Rejects

The Barnard Organization of Soul Sisters would like to elucidate and clarify their total rejection of the open statement made by President Peterson at the Convocation on March 3, 1969. President Peterson's response to the BOSS proposals was either one of astonishing ignorance or deliberate underhandedness calculated to distort the issue.

The issue of the BOSS proposal was not the specific demands, but, as the proposal clearly stated, "the power to institute" the demands. President Peterson did not address herself to this issue. In fact, she ignored this point entirely and addressed her speech, very subtly, and tactfully, to the specific changes. BOSS wanted a simple statement by President Peterson. Would she grant BOSS the *power to institute* these relevant changes, including the hiring of personnel and selection of committees and committee members? The present faculty and administration are blind to our needs and ignorant of our history and therefore should be advised as to exactly what steps to take. It is obvious that black students have neither the time and resources nor the experience to institute these changes, *but we do have the right to select those who can implement them*. Since President Peterson chose to ignore this right, BOSS must unequivocally reject President Peterson's totally irrelevant response.

President Peterson not only had our demands but she had an outline of the specific proposals for carrying out each demand. She purposely put on an act of naivete in order to elicit unwarranted sympathy. Those measures offered to BOSS by President Peterson were merely the itemization of the existing channels for so-called change. These channels have been persistently pursued by the black students at Barnard and proved to be totally

ineffective. President Peterson has merely run down to us a list of people to whom "any interested students" may offer suggestions for change.

We want a concrete vehicle, organized and selected by the black students at Barnard, for the express purpose of implementing programs to deal with the needs of the black students, including the ten demands.

| ...and Clarifies

The BOSS rejection of President Peterson's response to the ten demands caused confusion and, BOSS believed, misunderstanding of its position on the campus. The group held explanatory meetings in the dorms, a rally on March 6, and, on March 12, published this clarifying statement in the Bulletin:

We have been repeatedly questioned as to our separatist attitude. We are not racists. Racism by definition includes the exclusion for the purpose of subjugation of another group. We, in no way, see that as our goal at Barnard.

Our demand for the power to have control over our environment is an extension of the movement of blacks throughout this nation towards self-determination. There can be no integration, assimilation, call it what you will, between two groups unless they are on equal footing. It is clearly recognized that blacks in this country are not on equal footing with whites. This can only be reversed by blacks developing a sense of community and a consciousness of themselves, which cannot be fully achieved when we are thoroughly enmeshed in the white community. Blacks need to close

ranks, to consolidate with and behind their own, and to take full part in the decision-making processes which affect their lives. When blacks learn to better deal with themselves, they will be better able to deal and relate to whites.

We have been asked, "Why did you come to Barnard if you feel that way?" We came for the same reason you did—for an education. Black colleges are largely inadequate and nothing more than an imitation of white-establishment colleges. And just as education is important, so is control of the educational process which affects blacks. That is what we are asking for specifically at Barnard which calls for the power to hire personnel, to institute changes in curriculum and in other parts of the college which affect us—financial aid, recruitment and orientation, and even the food we eat. Supposedly life must be relevant to man for him to adequately perform in it. At this point in our lives our education is the most important part, and it, too, must be relevant. Without relevancy a group is created which feels it has nothing to lose in dealing with society since it has no part in it. And when this happens both parts of society lose. We do not want this to happen to us or to you.

Barnard, in the past, like the rest of this society has proven itself to be unable, either consciously or unconsciously, to bring about these changes in an effective way. The channels available to us at Barnard, and to which President Peterson redirected us in her convocation speech, have been persistently pursued by us and have proven to be unfruitful. Therefore, we must do it ourselves. We want a "concrete vehicle" organized and selected by the black students at Barnard for the express purpose of implementing programs to deal with our needs.

...because I was black

By Deborah Perry '72

(continued from front cover) needs of the black students. We were treated as whites too—which may sound fine and dandy—but this type of treatment is a kind of racism in itself. The administration, the student sponsors, everyone was so willing to “overlook” the fact that we were black and to ignore the different cultural and social background that is black people’s. Barnard’s lily-white faculty and courses of study emphasized even more the lack of concern or interest on the part of the “powers that be” about the needs or interests of blacks. There were courses in the lives of Ancient Greeks and Romans, in Russian history, in Oriental Studies, but the contributions and considerations of black people in history, in literature, in everything that had to do with the shaping of this country, were skillfully omitted.

This kind of insensitivity and unconcern forced the issue of separatism among the blacks by creating an atmosphere which ignored our existence, treated us as insignificant, and just generally carried on that “grand old American tradition” the school is so steeped in—or should I say mired?

It has been put forth as an excuse that the white administration and students know nothing about us and therefore cannot possibly understand what it is that we want, or why we are dissatisfied; in other words their treatment of us results from ignorance and is not their fault. I contend, however, that it is. They have taken neither the time nor the initiative heretofore to learn anything about black people because the “subject” either did not interest them or did not seem important. Black people, on the other hand, know just about everything there is to know about white people.

At this particular point in history, when suddenly everyone and his brother wants to know what the black person is thinking, and why, we have been accused of shutting off the communication lines. “How are we to know what you want us to do, unless you talk to us?” is the cry that I and other black students have heard time and again from administration, faculty, and students here. The answer is, I think, that we no longer want to have things done “for” us, we want to do them ourselves. We are willing to have dialogue, but to protect ourselves, we must dictate the terms.



Deborah L. Perry

Comments In Crisis

By Lemoine P. Callender

Across America, colleges and universities which are accepting more and more black students are finding themselves unprepared to deal with the needs and potential of those students. Many old formulas are turning out to be misconceptions; new ways of understanding are urgently needed. This fall, Barnard added to its administration an Assistant to the Dean of the Faculty, Lemoine P. Callender. Her appearance on the campus coincided with the awakening group consciousness of Barnard's increasing number of black students.

Her job, as she sees it, is "to assist the College as an urban institution in relating to the crisis of the cities and to the processes of social change in this country. The "Comments in Crisis" on the opposite page were written by Mrs. Callender in the midst of the events described elsewhere in this issue. The comments are not meant as a unified article, but rather as a series of ideas, designed to provoke thought, feeling and discussion. We hope they will provoke your replies to the magazine.

Lemoine P. Callender was "born, bred and buttered in Harlem." She attended the public schools and was graduated in 1955 from Brooklyn College. Later, she earned an M.S. with distinction in guidance and school counseling at Hunter College. Mrs. Callender began her professional career in 1955 as a teacher, and later guidance counselor, in the Harlem public schools. In 1965, she became a counselor and college instructor in guidance at the School for Intellectually Gifted Students at Hunter College, where she remained until she came to Barnard. Among Mrs. Callender's current extra-curricular activities is The New Lafayette Theater on 135th Street, where black actors will produce plays by black authors. This spring, she is teaching "Identity in Times of Change" at St. Peter's Lutheran Church on 54th Street and Lexington Avenue. With her husband, Eugene, a former Presbyterian minister, now the Deputy Administrator of the city's Housing Development Administration, she gives a course for city employees on the history and culture of black and Puerto Rican peoples. (Eugene Callender, who was director of the New York Urban League before he joined the Lindsay administration, turned down the post of Assistant Secretary for Labor Standards in the Nixon administration, citing unfinished work in the city.) At home, on the 16th floor of Lenox Terrace looking out over Harlem, the city and the horizon, Mrs. Callender is an avid indoor gardener and a Sunday painter. The Callenders have two children, William, 14, and Leslie, 12.

—J.Z.R.

■ There are people and there are white people. White people can be distinguished most easily by their inability to relate to blacks beyond their blackness. This is especially true of those who relate to themselves as liberals.

■ The real concern is not why black students are in crisis on campus, but why some of the country's most intelligent adults have found it necessary to let the crisis develop. How is it that educators with centuries of learning behind them and daily lessons did not know of the need for serious and creative reform? Part of the answer lies sadly in the depth of the racial sickness to be found in the history of white America; the disease that most people prefer to think only cripples blacks. Another clue is to be found in the unconscious recesses of white minds, if only because of their education—that condition of latent guilt that arranges public punishment for its own expiation.

■ By their insistence, black students have drawn dramatic attention to the evidence of cumulative racial pathology. Their scholarships should be equated with teachers' salaries, for they will have taught at least as much as they have learned in college by the time they graduate.

■ Much of the white student rebellion on campuses grew out of the resolve of blacks that whites forget integrated efforts and instead direct their energies toward helping their own grow up. Without blacks as mentors, the energies and militancies of white students got discharged into a search for a cause.

■ Too much of the black-white confrontation is still watched like entertainment—a kind of latter-day minstrel show.

■ White has been an identity that was not black, and that was considered good. To be black meant not being white and that was bad, vulgar, colored, inferior, substandard, ghetto, illegitimate and all the other reference cues found in the back of every text under the word "Negro."

■ What is now recognized as black culture had at its base the unique strengths of the black family and the black church, which was an extended family in the deep sense. In these communities of brethren, blacks breathed and removed the masks they were made to wear in the white world.

■ Black people have always known that in order to survive in a nation which legislated them non-persons they had to feign an adaptation which would permit them to live and maintain their sanity. The difference between this posture and schizophrenia is that they were constantly aware of their pretense and developed cultural institutions and forms of expression which permitted them regularly to be real.

■ As members of the seventeenth generation of black people in America with ancestors here *before* the Pilgrims, black stu-

dents demand a firm acknowledgement of *their* peoplehood. They reject curricula which present European culture as the model. They consider this a criminally incomplete education for any student and want no degree which certifies that they or anyone else has acculturated to this American myth. White credit cards have expired. For a long time, only black professors will be acceptable as instructors in black history.

■ All groups, except those that are non-white, are reinforced and encouraged in their nationalistic worship of non-American grandparents. A European language is called the American "mother-tongue." European years abroad are included among the choices available to Ivy League students. But "rebel" and "traitor" are screamed at a black student who wants to be taught about the Afro-American experience and outside agitators are blamed for his rage. There is no such thing as an American. Everyone in this country came here originally as something else and clings to that something else, and that is good.

■ Black people have been a problem to everyone but to themselves. To someone, they are either a risk admission, a special student, a disruptive child, a child without a father, or an unwed mother.

■ Black educators, by their contributions to a new history, a new literature, and a new American culture, will redefine the concept of a meaningful education for all students within the next ten years.

■ The mammy syndrome still operates in this country where the blacks have been left to care for the domestic needs of this nation. Because domestic problems engulf us all, there are responsibilities upon us all for ourselves and for each other.

■ Whites seem curiously and severely threatened when blacks prefer their own company to integration: whites were most relaxed when the law required that very separation.

■ White institutions have about five years, at most, to gain an understanding through interracial means, for the educated and talented black person sees much among his own people that requires his skill and commitment.

■ Only the most frightened and insecure see black consciousness as anti-white, for it is not.

■ White people seem to need the crutch of some intimate experience with blackness before they can find their role in the current crisis—a kind of regular black memo that reminds them that they did write American history and that it is in our mutual self interest that they learn quickly from the lessons of daily racial conflict. The ignorance and fright of whites equals the anger and impatience of blacks.

■ Campus crises and confrontations are born of collisions between people, their images of themselves and of each other.



Lemoine Callender

Greek Games Is gone

*A tradition dies,
but the
memories live on*



March 24, 1969

Miss Martha Peterson
President
Barnard College
New York, N. Y. 10027

Dear President Peterson:

As co-coordinators of the 1969 Greek Games we would like to inform you of the decision to cancel the Games.

We are fully cognizant of many people's attachment to the Greek Games tradition, but we have come to realize that in their present form the Games are no longer relevant for most of the Barnard community. This is evidenced by the lack of interest and positive response toward the Games on the part of the student body as a whole.

At the initiative of concerned students and faculty a decision was made to assess the situation realistically. This was done at a meeting held on Tuesday, March 18, at which the general consensus reached was: rather than fight what seemed to be a losing battle to keep the Greek Games tradition alive, these energies could, and should be channeled in another direction.

This new direction, an outgrowth of Greek Games, is the Barnard Spring Festival which will be held for the first time on April 19 this year. The Spring Festival's activities will include music, dance, drama, experiments, exhibitions and symposia. In fact, its flexible structure permits a wider range of creativity. Since the Festival allows for individual initiative and originality it is more relevant to the needs of an alert and diverse student body.

The Festival's all-encompassing nature also means more meaningful participation for a greater number of people. Also, it will involve the surrounding community as well as the immediate Barnard audience.

Since the Festival is intended to become an annual event, the occasion will continue to be an ideal time for the fifty-year class' reunions that have customarily taken place at Greek Games. Further, we all hope that all Barnard alumnae will join us at the Spring Festival.

Thus it is on a note of optimism and great anticipation that we look forward to our first all-campus and all-community Spring Festival at Barnard. We hope that you share our enthusiasm at this time.

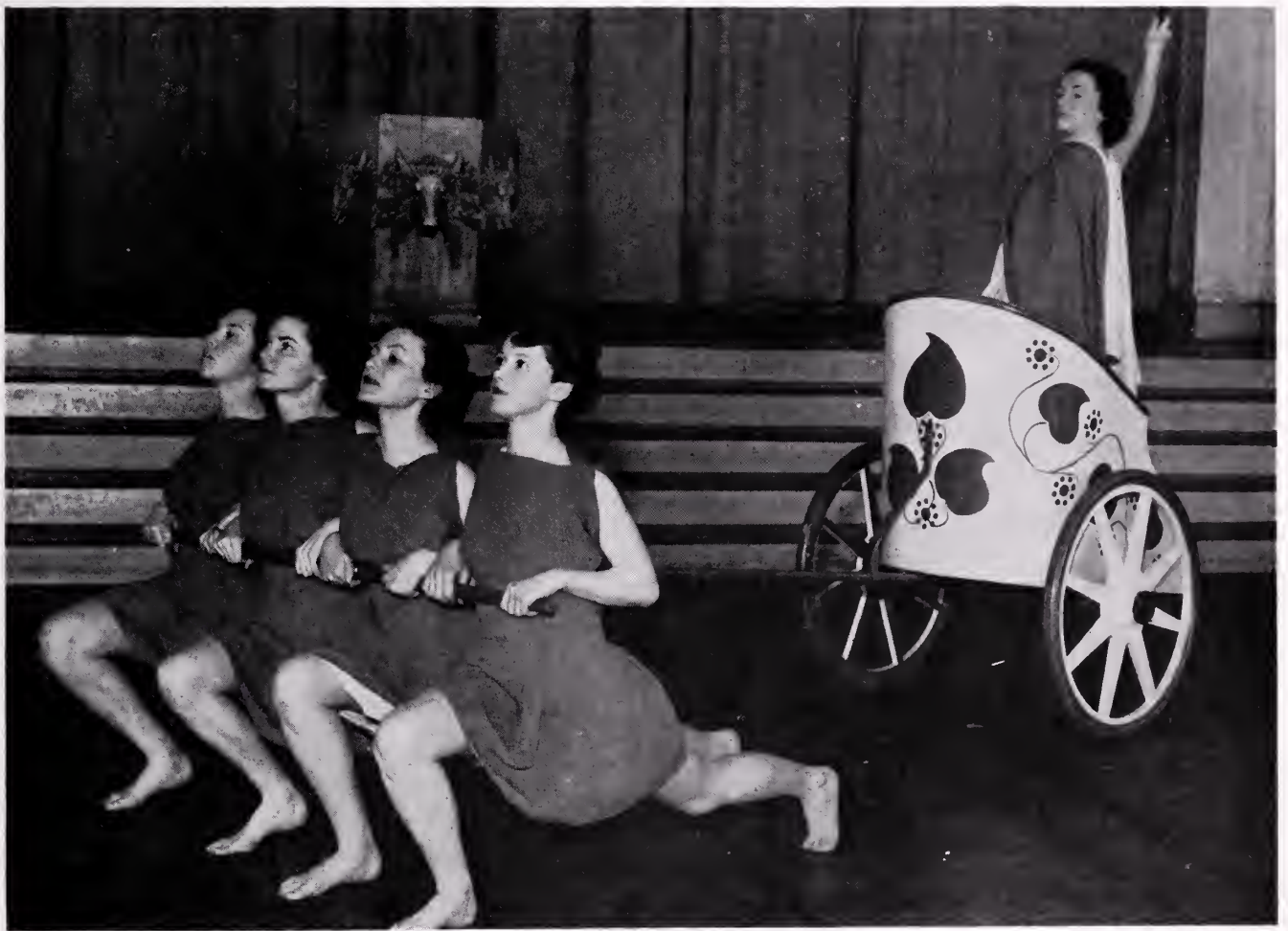
Sincerely,

WINSOME DOWNIE '70 and JOANNE BERNSTEIN '70 Co-ordinators of Greek Games
(Mrs.) JEANETTE ROOSEVELT, Faculty Advisor for Greek Games

Greek Games

Whatever your stand on the demise of the Games, we hope you will enjoy these backward glances. The hoop rollers on page 18 were in the 1913 Games. Below is the 1916 contest. On the opposite page are, at top, dancers in 1942 and, at bottom, the Class of 1937.





The Newark Museum: Who Pays?

By Katherine Coffey '22

In February, 1969, The Newark Museum was suddenly thrust into the national spotlight when the City Council threatened to close the City's Library and Museum by completely eliminating from the budget the funds needed to operate and maintain both institutions. This announcement brought forth a surge of public indignation—locally and nationally. The nationwide response was due not only to public concern and awareness of the problems of all cities, but also because of the high regard in which both institutions are held beyond the limits of their immediate community.

To be deprived of the two cultural institutions of which their city has always been so proud was unthinkable and unacceptable to the citizens of Newark and they immediately and with great force made this known to the municipal government. The vigor of their protests was a great tribute to the two institutions and indicated a vitality of civic life that surprised many. One Councilman admitted he had never seen the citizens so united. Much of the public concern was focused on the damage such action would do to the "image of Newark"; a "new low in national esteem" would be reached at a time when the city was emerging from the effects of the 1967 riots.

If, as Professor George Sternlieb of Rutgers, the State University, has said—"Newark is the urban prototype"—then we may expect that what happens in Newark may happen in any urban center in the country. It is really with this thought in mind that I agreed to write this paper, confining the topic primarily to the museum field and the support of general cultural programs.

In response to the public protest, the Mayor and the Council made it clear that their threat to close the Library and Museum was a "dramatic gesture" to focus attention on the city's need for funds from sources other than the municipality itself.

The Museum and Library were selected for the role because both service non-residents. It was thought that as long as people from outside Newark use the facilities to such a great extent (73 per cent of the visitors to the Museum are non-residents) the responsibility for their support should be shared by the state and the counties. This situation is not unique to Newark nor is it new to museums in general. In 1963, a museum director on the West Coast made a study of attendance in museums in big city areas and found that resident taxpayers made up less than half of the total number of visitors; frequently the proportion was one-third or less. In 1966, at a conference of museum officials held in Aspen, Colorado, at the invitation of the Institute of Humanistic Studies, the hope for more help from government—state, county, etc., was examined. One delegate spoke bitterly of the people in the posh suburbs who cheerfully

use a city museum but who pay nothing in taxes for its maintenance.

So, much as we regret the action of Newark's City officials in making the Library and the Museum the "sacrificial offerings" in their strategy to generate state and county financial aid, we must admit that there is a basis for their reasoning—for both institutions serve more than Newark and could be considered regional agencies. I could wish, however, that a legitimate objective such as broadening the basis of support for an institution could be achieved by means of an orderly and dignified presentation of the case rather than by resorting to a "dramatic gesture."

This "flight to the suburbs"—the relation of the suburbs to the central city—is one item in the long list of causes for the financial difficulties museums and all cultural enterprises have to face. But the reasons for this financial dilemma lie in the fact that a museum is now looked upon as a social instrument, far beyond its original purpose to collect and exhibit. Its services have expanded and the public demands for these services have increased at a rate far beyond the museum's ability to finance them. That museums could and should be more than storehouses through which the public might be allowed to wander at random was a fundamental premise included in the articles of incorporation and other annals of the founding of our great museums in the last quarter of the 19th century. There existed among these early founders a great sense of responsibility towards the public and its instruction.

In the late 19th century, Sir Henry Cole of the Victoria and Albert Museum wrote:

If you wish your schools of science and art to be effective, your health, the air and your food to be wholesome, your life to be long, your manufactures to improve, your trade to increase, and your people to be civilized, you must have museums of science and art to illustrate the principles of life, health, nature, science and beauty.

I am not sure that this is the first statement connecting museums with social reform, but it certainly must be one of the most wholesome endorsements of their efficacious powers in this direction. The millenium envisioned by these scholars for the museum of the future and enlightened society has been long in coming, but the pattern set by them is still fresh and meaningful and the acceptance of public education as a function of a museum is firmly entrenched.

Basically, a museum is a monument to the acquisitive and inquisitive nature of man, the collector. Its uniqueness lies in its irrevocable association with objects, and this is quite possibly

the only single factor common to all museums, great or small. Without objects they would cease to be museums. Objects separate the museum from the library which accumulates and dispenses books, and from the university which accumulates and dispenses knowledge, often with no reference at all to objects. If one were to separate the purpose of a museum from its function, it is, as I have already noted, to collect and preserve. The purpose is simple and direct, while the functions may be several and interrelated. Research, exhibition, education, are each functions, and the emphasis on one more than another will vary in degree from one museum to another. Museums have had a remarkable numerical growth. In 1932 there were less than 1500 in the United States; today the American Association of Museums lists 5500. The increased use of museums reflected in expanded services, especially in education programs—at both the scholarly and popular level—is what has brought the museum administrator face to face with the drastic need to find sufficient funds for operation.

This problem of financing is particularly acute for a museum like the Newark Museum, because of its concepts as a museum of service, and because of the diversity of interests. It is a general museum of art, science, and to some extent, industry and history. Founded in 1909 by John Cotton Dana, the Librarian of Newark, and a group of leading citizens, it has always been close to its community. The founding trustees took into consideration Newark's proximity to New York City with its great museums and decided that Newark's museum would not try to imitate or compete with those institutions, but would have a character of its own, built on the needs of the community. It would be a community-oriented museum that would exist for the enjoyment of people of all ages, of all backgrounds. This concept of a museum was fairly unique in 1909. It proved a sound one for the city and it has remained constant throughout the sixty years of the museum's existence, while adapting to changing times.

The founding trustees were motivated by their love for their city and their wish to enrich it. Their interest went far beyond the wish to adorn the city with a beautiful building; they wanted something that would add pleasure and grace to the lives of the people who lived here. Mayor Thomas L. Raymond expressed this when in 1926 he dedicated the new museum building, the gift of Louis Bamberger, Newark's great merchant and philanthropist:

The opening of the museum is a landmark in the cultural, educational, and artistic life of our city . . . the museum is bound to be one of the finest agencies in our civic life . . . It will grow side by side with the tremendous industrial and

commercial future of our city and it will rear not only fine craftsmen and artists and students but also finer citizens.

It was John Cotton Dana who gave the museum its form, its structure, its sound concept. The words he used seem to have special significance to us in our present crisis: "The Museum would fight the city's battle for education, culture, and training for good citizenship—it would be a civic plant that could be worked to the advantage of those youths and adults who look for education and enjoyment." He talked in terms of activity rather than passivity and conceived a museum as "a *living* thing definitely living as is the school; and upon this conception we have grafted such activities of present day museums as one may properly call *alive*, and have added such others as the thought of a museum as an *active institute of visual education* inevitably brings to mind." Long before many of his contemporaries in the field, John Cotton Dana expounded the theory that museums should collect and display modern works, not only of the fine arts but of industrial art as well. With this philosophy and tradition of a museum so closely identified with the well-being of the community—the violent reaction of the public to the thought of closing this institution is understandable.

The Newark Museum from the year of its founding has received an annual appropriation from the city to cover the costs of operation and maintenance. Funds for additions to the collections come from private sources; the only other regular source of income is derived from the dues of the members of the Museum Association. The trustees have always respected the city officials for this sustained support. By continuing this support, the mayor and municipal council acknowledge the value of the museum to the community—not only for the enjoyment it gives to people who live and work in Newark and to our neighbors in surrounding communities—but also because the museum in itself gives the city a certain status in the cultural life of our state and nation.

But a spiraling tax rate and a general financial crisis—which almost all urban communities are now experiencing—forced Newark's government to take drastic measures in an attempt to gain financial support from sources beyond the municipality. Broadening the basis of support for the museum was one aspect of this general strategy. The search for new funds must be faced by all museums, large or small, new or old. A brief consideration of the financial status of museums and of the sources of income might be of interest at this point.

In 1962, the American Association of Museums published statistics on the sources of income for art museums. Endowment funds represented 43 per cent of art museums' incomes, the

largest single source. These funds, most of which were established twenty to forty years ago, are no longer adequate to meet the rising costs of operation. Indeed the day of the great family and personal endowments is over. August Heckscher, as Special Consultant on the Arts, once stated that only two per cent of the total income of art museums comes from foundations, corporations, and government combined.

Most museum professionals will admit that museums have been singularly backward in searching out new sources of income from private, corporate, or governmental fields. It is only fairly recently that fund raising has become a definite part of a museum's planning and operation.

"Organizations devoted to cultural development within the United States" Kyran M. McGrath, Director of the American Association of Museums reported recently, "are growing more aware of the chasm between the cultural, educational, and social benefits they render and the public support they receive." In stating the case for governmental support, Mr. McGrath further remarked: "Over the last decade museums have played a significant role in cultural and educational fields, and have become increasingly popular with persons of all ages from various socio-economic backgrounds. This increased interest coupled with rapidly rising operational costs has created a financial crisis of substantial proportions. During the same period in which public interest in museums has greatly increased, the federal government has been deeply involved for the first time in various programs in the field of education and in activities of a cultural nature. As yet, this vast potential source of support for museums has been virtually untapped."

In February, 1969, the month of Newark's "dramatic gesture" to gain support at the level of state and county, the Museum Association pointed out that the federal budget for 1970 contains requests for appropriations which can be important for museums. The National Science Foundation, the National Foundation for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Office of Education and certain other line items represent potential sources of support for museums.

Museums and their problems of support represent only one area in the total picture of the state of the arts and cultural programs in our country. The annual report of the Ford Foundation, according to the *New York Times*, "draws a grim picture of the financial position of the arts in America." In his report, "The Economic Crisis in the Arts," W. McNeil Lowry, the Foundation's vice president for the humanities and the arts, pointed out that several organizations in the performing arts are "in danger of financial collapse." Others, he said, are desperately searching for funds while involved in "unattainable plans for

development." He also warns "against any illusions being formed such as the possibility that Congress will vote more money for the arts . . . or that the arts will be revitalized by public and private money needed to revitalize the cities." Nancy Hanks, president of the Associated Council of the Arts, a non-profit organization dedicated to the encouragement of the arts through the work of state, provincial, and community arts councils, writing recently in *Museum News*, made the same point—that activities in the arts have been threatened by reduction in federal appropriations. She further points out that government—federal, state, or local—need not be the sole support, and puts forth the argument that those involved in art programs should "mount an effective campaign to convince the nation's leaders of the need for the arts and humanities as *integral* parts of our society." The time has come, she noted, to build a bridge between the artist and humanist on the one hand and the *sources of influence and support* on the other.

Speaking of museums again, it has been prophesized that by 1980 there will be more museums than ever before, with small and medium-size ones proliferating rapidly in all sorts of communities eager to share in the nation's cultural expanse. But whatever changes lie ahead—one factor of museum life will surely remain—the problem of financing. The threat to the Newark Museum has pointed this out only too clearly.

Mr. Samuel C. Miller, the director of the Museum, reports that the city has withdrawn its motion to close the Museum and will continue its full support through 1969. Whether the Museum will receive state aid remains to be seen. Mr. Miller realizes that his museum colleagues are following the Newark situation with interest. He recently received a letter from William C. Steere, President of the American Association of Museums which indicates great concern. "Most unfortunately", Mr. Steere writes, "and just as we had predicted, the action taken by Newark has been seized upon by other eastern cities with serious financial problems. I gather that Philadelphia threatened almost at once to reduce or remove its support of museums, and New York City is now proposing a 24 to 32 per cent reduction in its support of the quasi-public cultural institutions that in the aggregate receive approximately 40 per cent of their total support from the City of New York. We are in the midst of trying to convince the Mayor, the Budget Director, and the City Council that the city would be cutting its own throat in making so drastic a budgetary reduction because of the many benefits the cultural institutions do bring to the city."

I join Mr. Miller in urging that all who are interested in our country's museums—both non-professionals and professionals—give deep thought to ways and means to insure their survival.

Letters

Comments on the magazine and the college are welcomed by BARNARD ALUMNAE. Letters, which will be excerpted as space requires, may be sent directly to the editor at 40 Schermerborn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201. Our next deadline is June 15.

The Navajo

To the Editor: May I comment on what your Winter 1969 issue termed "Judy Kopecky's heartfelt recollections" of her field trip to the Navajo last summer.

I quite understand the shocked reaction of a most modestly briefed urban-grown student (three days it seems) to the situations she encountered when she reached her "host family" some 15-20 miles from Pinon, the nearest reservation settlement to boast a post-office, boarding school, clinic and trading posts.

It seems clear that the family she lived with for eight weeks—she states it was not among the poorest—were still contending with what by modern urban standards even for the poorest, would be intolerable—nine persons in a one-room shack lacking "electricity and plumbing, and the luxuries, such as refrigeration, which they bring." And there is no need to doubt her bill of particulars—the generally poor quality of the land for farming and herding, the limited number of paved roads (the reservation is the largest in the U.S. and covers 24,000 square miles), the sometimes excessive charge for store goods and the low payment for Navajo goods, the boarding school as the major agency for educating Navajo children, etc. But her selection of facts and the treatment she accords them result in a picture that is largely out of focus.

"Change", she tells us, "must take place now"—a demand that implies that nothing has been done to improve Navajo life in the past several decades. She does not mention the millions that have been spent on irrigation projects to increase production, on road construction in a region where even paved roads are continually being undermined by torrential rains in summer and snow in winter, on day schools for the younger children as near their homes as feasible and boarding schools for the older children in the more populous reservation centers. Nor does she give any hint that at least for the last 15 years the Navajo have enjoyed a very considerable autonomy, that they have a Tribal Council of 74 members

elected by "the people"—that is by the Navajo themselves—which, according to the Navajo specialist, Mary Shephardson, "makes the major policy decisions for the tribe." Philo Nash, another anthropologist and Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Kennedy said in addressing a Navajo audience on reservation in 1962: "The Bureau is now merely an advisory body whose function is to help the tribe when asked by the tribe, in any difficulties encountered in exercising and implementing its own sovereignty." And while the per capita cash income of the Navajo is still substantially below the average for the state, it is rising. In 1967, the tribal record showed that the Tribe had assets of more than \$82 million and "an income and outlay" of \$25 million. Certainly there is much more to be done, but much more has been done than Miss Kopecky suggests.

There is no need here to comment on each and every criticism Miss Kopecky makes. I would, however, like to say that the on-reservation boarding schools, after considerable experimentation, first with miserable dormitories attached to off-reservation schools and now with much more adequate accommodations in on-reservation settlements seem, for the time being, the most effective way of educating children living in an area with a scattered residence pattern of the Navajo kind. And despite the psychological problems involved, there is now, among the Navajo as among their near neighbors, the Pueblo Indians, a growing tendency to send their children to off-reservation public schools in the belief that they will thus obtain a more comprehensive and better education.

And a last word on Miss Kopecky and the anthropologists. She writes: "Old questions repeat: what is school all about; why don't they even mention things like this? Just what does it mean to study a depressed group for pure esoterica?" And then, damning by innuendo, she concludes: "The feeling is reinforced that there are a lot of ugly things going on that somebody is trying to hide."

Knowing at first-hand the long-time in-

terest of anthropologists in problems of change and their frequent recommendations for easing the process of acculturation for minorities who want to maintain many of their traditional ways, but who also want to participate in the advantages of our society, I can only wish that "Judy Kopecky's heartfelt recollections" had been somewhat more headfelt.

ESTHER SCHIFF GOLDFRANK '18

New York City, Mar. 5

The writer is past president of the American Ethnological Society.

Miss Kopecky replies: One of the letters you will print in this column considers my article "out of focus", neglectful of the wonderful things the United States government has been gracious enough to do for the

Stoneleigh-Burnham

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EDWARD EVERETT EMERSON
Headmaster, Box N
Greenfield, Massachusetts 01301

American Indian. I did not purport in my piece to relate the history of United States-Navajo relations. Had I so chosen, many pages, I assure my critic, would have been filled with accounts of wars, broken treaties, forced marches and official indifference. I chose to report only on what I saw, which would be the same as what my critic would see now if she chose to visit this arid, poor region to which her government and mine has been good enough to relegate the Navajo. But perhaps it would be "out of focus" to react irrationally, with our hearts, not our heads, to the sights and sounds and smells of poverty. My critic proposes we look at the millions spent on irrigation projects, etc. I am looking, but all I see is parched land and undrained ponds with tops of corn stalks sticking up in August. She speaks of money spent on roads; I have traveled on the roads on which the people more remote from the cities, the poor people, must travel when they can get a ride, and they are not merely uncomfortable roads, they are dangerous. I found out that the wash which had always been so challenging to cross has been completely impassable since the rains of last August, and the people have access to Pinon only singly, on horseback. My critic speaks of the most "feasible" programs possible, to educate children in a sparsely settled area. The "older" children who are taken to boarding school ten months out of twelve are six years of age. Would it have been "feasible" to my critic to part with her children when they were six? Is it any more feasible for a woman, who happens to be Navajo, to part with her children, and to give them to the white man (my critic and me) of all people? That is where the "psychological problems" she mentions really are. While we're on education, it is relevant that in only one school, and that a demonstration project, Rough Rock, do Navajo children learn Navajo language and Navajo culture. In only one school.

The fact of the matter is, the problem lies in the structural relationship . . . , not in

addenda to and embellishment of the superordinate/suppressed relationship, but in a complete overhaul. Why was not the first head of the D.N.A. a Navajo? There may be many reasons why not, but it is the same old thing, the white man telling the red man what to do. This is the crux.

The federal government has been telling the Navajo what to do for a long time now, subtly and sometimes not so subtly. The government certainly should give financial compensation since it has been good enough to shove the people onto economically sterile land, but when the Navajo try to kick off the traders, who "sometimes" overcharge—AS A GROUP IN THE ECONOMIC STRUCTURE THEY CONSISTENTLY OVERCHARGE—we in our "headfelt" objectivity, even in New York, must ask what it means that the autonomous Tribal Council so vigorously and "progressively" opposes the move, and why the Bureau of Indian Affairs offers no aid to the D.N.A. Or do we believe what Philleo Nash tells us to believe.

Welfare, boarding schools which denigrate the culture of the student, and instant-mashed-potatoes relief, are no substitute for genuine economic change. When the benefits of projects reach the Indian who walks miles along the roadside on which tourists and officials and a few richer Indians ride; when the lands yield food; when the economy produces jobs which are not 1,000 miles from the breadwinner's home; then we will see the fruits of true change. To accept anything else is to hide a bad story under a pretty cover. . . .

(Miss Kopecky is an anthropology major.)

'The Fashion Course'

To the Editor: I would like to question the editorial judgment and values implied in the article on "The Fashion Course," with its anti-intellectual squib, "diversity at Barnard begins with feet" (Vol. XVIII, No. 2, p. 1). First, I see no reason why the alum-

nae magazine should duplicate fashion information available in slick picture magazines, fashion magazines, and newspaper advertisements. The material to which you devote six well-layed out, vacuous pages is not even excused because it depicts fashion unique to Barnard. Some people look like that everywhere, or, equally, others do not.

Because the article cannot possibly be justified by its information, the priorities and values implied by its publication must be questioned. The magazine serves important issues by articles on education, on women's role in society, and by being a forum for responsible, individual opinion. The magazine treats such questions, yet it undercuts their seriousness and intensity, by showing women as consumers, women on display, women as objects, women's education as a fashion parade. In short, the inclusion of this article elevates marketable externals and that part of a woman's social role most easy to "package," above imponderables of character, of growth, of commitment.

Should a college be concerned with students because they can afford to buy one kind of fashionable clothing or another, or even because of their hair styles? What are we, as women, being trained to look for in people? I believe you would have good answers to these rhetorical questions. Is there not, then, a contradiction between the values you might assent to, if questioned, and the values you portray in "Running the Fashion Course," by choosing to allocate editorial space, time and circulation to the ephemera of women's pages.

RACHEL BLAU DUPLEISSIS '63
New York City, Feb. 21

The writer is a preceptor in Columbia College.

The editor replies: I would be dishonest if I did not admit that I am amused by how seriously Mrs. DuPlessis has taken the picture feature "The Fashion Course." Still, such a long, careful letter deserves a full reply.

First, the article can of course be justified by its information. Whether people "look like them everywhere, or, equally, . . . do not," is not the point. The point is that people do look like that at Barnard and it is with Barnard, in all its facets, that this magazine is concerned. Only here do far-flung alumnae have an opportunity to see what students look like on the campus.

Second, on the matter of "priorities and values implied." It will be a sad day, indeed, when we become so wrapped up in our "role in society," that we forget to smile at ourselves and lose any sense of what we look like. What one looks like is at the heart of fashion. And what one looks like depends on what one thinks of oneself. At its best, the study of fashion is social history. Can it be that Mrs. DuPlessis sees no significance, for example, in the tendency of young men and women today to dress alike?

I see no contradiction between being a "forum for responsible individual opinion" and showing student fashion. One woman's "marketable externals" may well be another's legitimate self-expression.

To the Editor: The alumnae magazine almost always has a new slant, an original idea, or a piece of good creative writing to offer us—and Judy Kopecky's article in the winter issue was a good example of all three.

Incidentally, I hope the error printed below was typographical, and not an indication that freshman English has been dropped from the list of required courses!

A unscientific survey of the clothing habits of the women of Morningside. We begin with the generation gap . . .

JEAN HAMILTON NICHOLAS '45
Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., Mar. 4

Freshman English is still very much alive; and so is our editorial blush.—The editor.

To the Editor: It distresses me to find that Barnard has seemingly supplanted the *λογισμός* in our motto with *ὁδὸς*. The

hideous cover of the Winter issue of Barnard Alumnae coupled with the "fashion" section scarcely reflects an emphasis on intellectual excellence. Yes, the footgear and costumes are individual, but to what purpose? My classmates were secure enough in their own self image that they did not have to look like freaks to prove individuality. I don't believe the present Barnard girls are mature enough for the challenge of Barnard. Further, if they wish to live in Fernald, why come to Barnard, and why are they not expelled?

ANNE STUBBLEFIELD
MORRISSETT '47

St. Joseph, Mich., Mar. 15

For those whose classical education were incomplete, the reason is in our motto; idiocy supplants.—The editor.

Coeducation

To the Editor: I'm writing to suggest that the Barnard trustees and administration begin to think seriously about the unthinkable—dissolving the College and merging fully with Columbia. This really ought not to be unthinkable to a realistic, flexible, and forward-looking administration. Hopefully it has already been discussed at length and has taken hold. I myself have thought this merger should have taken place long ago, and recently my feelings were further confirmed by the thorough-going merger being considered by Radcliffe and Harvard . . .

This suggestion isn't made merely because total coeducation is the current fad. Rather, it seems the only reasonable thing to do for reasons both financial and having to do with academic excellence. (I would suggest too that such a merger would improve morale at both institutions!)

Financially, I can't believe that we can afford the luxury of double administrative costs any longer. In the interests of academic excellence, surely it is foolish to pretend that allowing Barnard students to study with Columbia professors would not constitute an improvement! A single Barnard-Columbia faculty would go far toward "in-

tegrating" women scholars into an almost entirely male Columbia teaching staff.

Finally, as for the recruitment of students, let me quote Fred Hechinger's New York Times article (19 Feb.) on the Radcliffe-Harvard merger:

"Many women's colleges have complained that this increasing popularity of coeducation has begun to deprive them of some of their ablest applicants." Perhaps Yale and others have already robbed Barnard's Class of 1973 of some excellent candidates. If not, I don't think that's something that should be risked. . . .

ROBIN RUDOLPH FRIEDHEIM '56
Washington, D.C., Feb. 25

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Left to right: Ruth Walter '37, Vice President; Melvin Bergheim, Advisor on Urban Affairs to the Governor's Committee and Chairman of the Panel on "The Inner City and the Suburbs," and Dorothy Crook Hazard '33, President, Barnard-in-Washington.

Barnard-in-Washington

The Barnard-in-Washington, D.C. Club held its first symposium on "The Inner City and the Suburbs" with a panel discussion of "black capitalism," "linguistics and education," and "housing and home ownership." Chairman was Melvin Bergheim, Director of Research for the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, whose report labeled America a "racist society." Spokesman for "black capitalism" was the Rev. Walter Fauntroy, former Vice Chairman of the City Council of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Morris Milgram of "Planned Communities Inc." discussed integrated housing and Dr. Roger Shuy, Director of Sociolinguistics at the Center for Applied Linguistics spoke of language problems in inner-city schools.

South Florida

The highpoint of 1968-1969 for the Barnard Club of South Florida was the visit of Barnard President Martha Peterson to participate in the first South Florida two-day Seven-College Conference, January 30 and 31. At the banquet, *Geneva Pratt Armstrong '47*, *Marlou Vogelreuter Early '39*, *Marge Barnola Kleinschmidt '40*, *Eva Shumway Dickie '28*, *Marjorie Dixon Miale '34*, *Ruth Brand Struhl '40*, and *Alicia Decker Reckford '61* acted as hostesses.



Mrs. Sophia Harrison, left, with local prospective students.

Capital Area

The Barnard College Alumnae Club of the Capital Area, New York, held a tea for local high school students. Slides of the Barnard campus were shown and admission and degree requirements discussed. *Sophia Amson Harrison '18*, Club President, and *Mary Roohan Reilly '37*, Club Secretary, presided at the tea table. *Barbara Skinner Spooner '52* was narrator for the slides and *Hanna Kiep Clements '53* acted as consultant. The girls in the photo at left with Mrs. Harrison are from the Schenectady area.



Martha Peterson, center, with Naomi Loeb Lipman '51, Joan Fessenden Edwards '46, Carol Criscuolo Gristina '54, Janet Gottlieb Davis '57.

Westchester

The highlight of the past year for the Barnard Alumnae Club in Westchester was President Peterson's visit October 20 to Wayside Cottage.

The club's main fund-raising event of the year will be a May house and art tour. ("Living and Past Art" in distinguished homes and artists' studios.)



Eva R. Grunewald '54, Art Tour Committee, Eileen H. Weiss '57, Club President and Ruth Saberski Goldenheim '35, Art Tour Chairman, from left, admiring Utrillo's "Jardin de Renoir" with the painting's owner, Gregoire Tarnopol.



The Los Angeles County Club enjoyed a tea at the home of Marion Levi Stern '20. They heard a talk about local Head Start and Day Care Programs.

New York

The Barnard Club of New York's biggest project of the year was the fourth annual Art Tour, Saturday April 12. President Martha E. Peterson was honorary chairman of the event, which benefitted Barnard's New Chapter development program. The tour included a visit to the contemporary apartment designed by its architect-owner, Mr. Saul Edelbaum. Uniquely displayed were antiquities from the Etruscans, Greeks and Romans, as well as examples of abstract art and a variety of pre-Columbian and African works. Also on the tour were the homes of Mrs. Charles Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos A. Hepp (early American furniture), Mr. Sheldon H. Solow, and Mr. Gregoire Tarnopol and the workrooms of Charles R. Gracie & Sons, specialists in Oriental art.

Los Angeles County

The Barnard Alumnae Club of Los Angeles County holds periodic morning coffee meetings, hoping to interest those who found Saturday a difficult day to attend meetings. Their first meeting was at the home of *Virginia Smith Hoag '41*. The March meeting was at the home of *Marion Levi Stern '20*. Plans include a yearly tea in June for incoming freshmen and those in the area who are continuing students. *Merrill Skramovsky Krainess '54* is club president.

Monmouth and Ocean County

The Barnard Club of Monmouth and Ocean County gave a "College for a Day" party. *Cynthia Basden Madden '57* describes the action:

"Vassar was in charge of dinner arrangements and decorations, Barnard in charge of the raffle, and Holyoke handled the movie. We had an unbelievable amount of obstacles thrown in our way: the movie originally scheduled had to be changed since another group showed it as a major fund-raiser early in February; the country club charged \$1.00 more per person than originally planned, and the store holding our television set (first prize in the raffle) forgot and sold it, forcing us to find another on 24-hour notice. Our one good piece of luck was that we missed the snowstorm that was forecast, and in the end everyone had an excellent dinner and an enjoyable evening."

AABC News

Bylaws Change Graduate Fellowship

Amendment to the Bylaws of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College

Problem: There is no provision in the present bylaws for filling a vacancy in the Nominating Committee.

Proposed Amendment: Section 1 of Article XV (Vacancies) is hereby amended by the addition of the italic words to read:

"In case a vacancy shall occur from any cause in the Board of Directors or in any office of the Associate Alumnae *or in the Nominating Committee*, the same shall be filled by the Board of Directors, and the person chosen to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term."

Method of Amendment: Section 1 of Article XVIII (Amendments) provides:

"These bylaws may be amended by vote of the majority of the member at an annual meeting, or at any special meeting duly called for that purpose, provided that notices of said proposed amendments shall be mailed at least ten days prior to the day for which the meeting is called."

Time and Place of Amendment: Friday, June 6, 4:00 p.m., Reunion Annual Meeting, Barnard gymnasium.

Fellowship

The 1969 AABC Graduate Fellowship of \$1600 has been awarded to *Carol Mates '69*, who will enter New York University School of Law in September. Miss Mates is a government major whose special field of interest is urban and poverty programs. She hopes to use her legal training for work in legal reform and civil liberties projects and has had summer experience in New York City community programs in Harlem and the Bowery. The alternate is *Judith Ostrow '66*, a doctoral degree candidate in anthropology at Columbia University who holds an M.Phil. degree from the London School of Economics. Miss Ostrow plans to write her thesis on East Indian immigrants in England.

The Fellowship Committee under the chairmanship of Louise Comer Turner '39 screened 15 senior and 13 alumnae applicants for this year's fellowship which is awarded to a Barnard graduate who shows exceptional promise in her chosen field. Applications for the 1970 fellowship are available from the Alumnae Office and are due no later than February 1, 1970.

Names in the News

Elinor Coleman Guggenheimer '34 was named in **March, 1969** as **unpaid** planning consultant to New York City Council President, Francis X. Smith. Mrs. Guggenheimer resigned in December of 1968 from the New York City Planning Commission shortly before her eight-year term expired. She was appointed to the City Planning Commission in 1960 by Robert F. Wagner, then Mayor, as the first woman member of the commission.

Eva vom Baur Hansl '09 was honored by Syracuse University which officially accepted her papers for the manuscript division of their library at a noon luncheon on Friday, November 22, 1968. Mrs. Hansl, a former women's editor and radio producer, began giving her papers to the University in 1943 and has continued to add to the collection, "Perspective on Women U.S.A.," which now fills more than 100 archival boxes. Mrs. Hansl believes in "the effectiveness of evolution over revolution. Change cannot be written into law, but must be developed. Women are not what they can seize, but what they are."



*Eva Hansl at her
80th birthday
party held at the
Princeton Club in
New York.*



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Class News

04 Remember Reunion!

Florence L. Beeckman
Woodcrest Manor
Rhinebeck, New York 12572

05

Mrs. E. C. (Alice Draper) Carter
215 East 72nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10021

06

Dorothy Brewster
310 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10025

Mrs. Edith Somborn Isaacs met in her home with Miss Betsy Shack, Jonathan Michaels, C. Michaels Spero and Prince Egon Furstenberg to discuss a skating and dancing party which was held at the Rockefeller Center Skating Rink and Promenade Cafes on Valentine's Day.

07

Florence Furth Dalsimer
320 East 52nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10022

08

Mrs. W. (Florence Wolff) Kluber
425 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10025

We learned with deep regret of the death of Agnes (Margaret) Marshall Gardner of 40-35 Ithaca Street, Elmhurst, New York on November 4, 1968. She had taught school in the New York School System from the time of her graduation from Barnard until 1948 when she retired. For most of these years she taught English and stenography in Newtown High School in Queens. She leaves a son and three grandchildren.

09 Remember Reunion!

Lucy Thompson
435 West 23 St., Apt. 2-F
New York, N. Y. 10011

Our Eva has been given a signal honor by the University of Syracuse. November 22nd, 1968 was proclaimed *The Eva vom Baur Hansl Day* on which Eva's collection of papers, "Perspective on Women U.S.A.", was accepted by the University.

Lilian Closson Manley is serving for a second year as hostess in the free night school at St. Francis Xavier Church on 16th Street. About 150 students are registered for classes: 6-9 PM, and those able to come early, study in the big hall and enjoy Lilian's refreshments.

Emma Bugbee is attending a painting session at the Museum of Modern Art.

Ruth Hardy has worn out a typewriter in her correspondence as Secretary for the Rockland County Conservation Association. She is also helping the New Jersey Trail Conference set up a 4th edition of the *New York Walk Book*.

Your correspondent attended the luncheon given by President Peterson for the Thrift-Shop Committee. Festivities, presided over by the President and Mrs. Julian Hayes, Chairman of the Committee, were delightfully informal and enjoyable.

A classmate of happy memory, *Herlinda Smithers Seris*, died recently. Herlinda was President of our Alumnae Group not so long ago.

Since this is my last opportunity to reach all of you before our '69 reunion, I want to urge as many of you as possible to be with us in June in order to hear and tell the news for themselves. Those from out of town can arrange to be accommodated at the dormitory on Thursday, Friday & Saturday, for \$3.00 a night. Reservations are due at the Alumnae Office by May 22nd. They will then be able to see how much Barnard and NYC have changed and how nice they still are!

10

Marion Montesper Miller
160 East 48 St., Apt. 7-R
New York, N. Y. 10017

11

Stella Bloch Hanan
360 West 22 Street
New York, N. Y. 10011

When these lines were written in early March, to meet the deadline for the current issue, many of '11's New York members were in Florida, California, Texas, the Caribbean and Spain, escaping snow and wintry winds. *Helen Runyon*, fully recovered from her broken hip of last summer, was busy rehearsing a part in a forthcoming movie, and plans were begin-

ning to be put into action for the luncheon meeting on April 28, '69 at the Barnard College Club. Members of the classes of '10 and '12 are being asked to join '11.

12

Mrs. H. (Lucile Mordecai) Lebair
180 West 58 Street
New York, N. Y. 10019

13

Mrs. C. (Sallie Pero) Grant
5900 Arlington Avenue
Bronx, N. Y. 10471

The class will be saddened to hear of the death of *Irene Louise Frear* on Dec. '68 in Rochester, N.Y. Irene retired some years ago from teaching in Albany, N.Y. and was an active member of the Barnard Club in Albany. *Joan Sperling Lewinson* writes that *Dorothy Cheesman Howe* passed away in Jan. of '69. Joan says, "She was one of our most beloved and admired classmates."

14

Remember Reunion!

Edith Mulhall Achilles
417 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022

Five and a half decades ago our class voted that *Louise Adams Holland* was the scholar of the class. Today we can report that Louise has retired from teaching at Smith College, is writing a book on a Fellowship from Bryn Mawr, 'babysitting' for a daughter who has been on excavations in Greece, and is taking on other responsibilities. She refers to herself as the "unoccupied" member of her family, saying, "always am interested in news of the class."

Jane Dale and many others from whom *Edith Mulhall Achilles* has heard, plan to be at reunion June 6, '69. We hope that many of you will join each other for luncheon on the 6th at the college. The alumnae will hold its annual meeting in the afternoon and those wishing to do so may remain for supper. If you can't be with us, will you send a letter or telegram?

The class will be saddened to learn of the death of *Eunice Mallory Curtice*. Eunice passed away in Dec. of '68 after a long

OBITUARIES

Extending deepest sympathy to their families, friends, and classmates, the Associate Alumnae announce with the regret the following deaths:

- 00 *Jane B. Gillespie* December 30, 1968
- 02 *Georgetta Aller Potter*
January 13, 1969
- 07 *Louise C. Odencrantz* April 7, 1969
Emma Cole Young July 25, 1968
- 08 *Agnes Marshall Gardner*
November 4, 1968
Evelyn B. Macdonald
March 19, 1969
- 09 *Herlinda Smithers Seris*
September 25, 1968
- 10 *Eleanor M. Martin* July 16, 1968
- 11 *F. Aurill Bishop* March 8, 1969
- 12 *Irene L. Frear* December 15, 1968
Jennie Woodruff Potter
December 27, 1968
- 13 *Dorothy Cheesman Howe*
January 30, 1969
Mollie Katz Perlman February, 1969
- 14 *Dorothy Fitch Van Zile*
December 28, 1968
Eunice M. Curtice December 15, 1968
- 15 *Katharine Williams* November 22, 1968
Ruth Graae March 20, 1969
- 16 *Harriet Wisbnieff de Onis*
March 21, 1969
- 17 *Catherine Madigan Tobin* June 2, 1966
Grace Bonnell Johnson
September 11, 1967
- 20 *Margaret Burke Sands*
February 22, 1969
- 21 *Elizabeth Mayer Epstein*
January 16, 1969
- 22 *Marjorie Cannon Bailey*
November 15, 1968
Helene Silberfeld Biddle (Helene Sardean) March 23, 1969
- 24 *Gertrude Diamant* January 4, 1969
Agnes Cooper Hamilton
September 24, 1968
- 26 *Helen Burtis Fry* May 22, 1968
- 29 *Lillian Tierney Weatherby*
February 23, 1969
- 33 *Theresa Lorenzo Schettino*
January 24, 1969
Irma Heilman Hayden
December 17, 1968
- 36 *Mildred Beckerman Wolf*
January 19, 1969
- 45 *Irene Jaroszewicz Seitz* January 8, 1969

illness. Eunice began teaching at North Plainfield H. S. and became the school's Asst. Principal. She retired in '56. As far as we know, there are no surviving relatives. *Dorothy Fitch Nutt Van Zile* died this Jan., '69. The class extends our deepest sympathy to her family and friends.

15

Margaret F. Carr
142 Hicks Street, Apt. 5D
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11201

At Christmas '68, the following mem-

bers of '15 were heard from: *Edith Stiles Banker, Fredericka Belknap, Ella Louria Blum, Grace Greenbaum Epstein, Jessie Grof, Lucy Morgenthau Heineman, Alma C. Jamison, Mary Coates Spencer, and Helen Blumenthal Valentine*. At the same time, *Ella Louria Blum* took a short trip to the Barbadoes.

A follow-up on a returned letter to *Henrietta Krinsky Buchman* brought the sad news from Henrietta's husband that she had suffered a stroke, is blind and in a nursing home in St. Louis, Mo., where her daughter lives. *Lucy Morgenthau Heineman* and her husband, Barney, are on an animal safari in Africa. *Ella Louria Blum* is with them. *Freda Kirchway Clark* and husband Evans, were in Switzerland during the summer of '68, where they had an apartment rented for them by their son, Michael, who is with the International Labor Organization. They are now taking a month's vacation in Puerto Rico. *Margaret Politzer Hoban* has been in and out of town. *Grace Greenbaum Epstein, Lucy Morgenthau Heineman, and Margaret Carr* had lunch together at the Barbizon-Plaza in Jan. '69, where they discussed Barnard and personal news.

16

Emma Seipp
140 West 57 Street
New York, N. Y. 10019

News of grandchildren has begun to displace news of careers or of travels. *Otilie Popper Appel* is proud of her eldest granddaughter, majoring in home economics at Drexel Institute of Tech. in Phila., Pa., and of another granddaughter on a State scholarship at State U. College at Potsdam, N.Y.

If you stop in at the lobby of the First Church of Religious Science at 14 E. 48th St., NYC, you will be able to see on display, a sculptured head that is the work of *Caroline R. Fajans*. Thrift shop work for charity employs some of the time of *Mabel Wells McAnney*. Renewing my old acquaintance with Mabel over the telephone, your correspondent learned that we have spent summers only a few minutes apart, and have not known it: Mabel visiting her daughter, Mrs. Donald Hansen at Yarmouth, Me. and Emma on Cousins Island, a tiny island that belongs to Yarmouth.

17

Mrs. C. F. (Freda Wobber) Marden
P. O. Box 173
New Brunswick, N. J. 08903

The class held a successful reunion luncheon on Oct. 11, '68 at the Columbia University Club. According to *Margaret Moses Fellows*, it went off very well. "The years just melted away as we exchanged hugs." Those who attended were: *Dr. Ada Reid, Edith Caben Lowenfels, Babette Deutsch, Genevieve Hartman Hawkins, Ruth Jennings Anderson, Evelyn Davis Sharp, Grace Diercks Kaas, Lucy Karr Milburn, Kate Kahn Lorch, Margaret Moses Fellows, Eliza Marquess, Beatrice Walker Cullison, Balbina Johnson, Sara Lewin Diska, Irma Meyer Serphos, Grace Pichel Brissel, Anita Frenzel & Geraldine Krause Kahn*.

Class president, *Evelyn Davis Sharp*, read some of the letters she received from those who could not attend. Included were letters from *Beatrice Loundes Earle, Elizabeth Man Sarcka, Dorothy Leet and Cora Morris Ebrencloen*.

Babette Yarmolinsky Deutsch was elected secretary of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in '69. *Pauline Hattorf Bannister's* death was reported in the winter issue of our magazine. Pauline was a social worker for the Red Cross and after retirement served as adviser on a part-time basis for the Childrens Memorial Hospital. For the last year and a half of her life, she lived with her daughter and her family. She had 3 grandchildren. The class extends its sympathy to *Elsa Hattorf*, her sister, and to Pauline's daughter and family.

The class was saddened to learn of the death of *Katherine Kahn Lorch*. She was present at the October 11, '68 class reunion luncheon, looking very glamorous and all set for a NY Philharmonic concert that evening. We extend our sympathy to her husband and other members of her family.

Dr. Frances Krasnow is another of our famous classmates who is still working and engaged in innumerable activities. Presently she is organizing lecture courses and a laboratory manual for bacteriology, chemistry, biochemistry, and nutrition. Her extra-professional endeavors include work with the Alumni Association of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, which she now serves as honorary President.

Eleanor Wilkens Graefenecker has moved to a retirement home in Saratoga

Springs, NY. She writes that it is a lovely old mansion furnished attractively in the Victorian manner. Located a 5 minute drive away from her daughter, Barbara, Eleanor enjoys frequent visits with her and her family—consisting of her husband and 5 children. Eleanor also has 2 great grandchildren. She speaks about the wonderful rides in "this colorful country" and the magnificent views of the Adirondacks and Vermont.

18

Mrs. H. (Edith Baumann) Benedict
15 Central Park West
New York, N. Y. 10023

Charlotte Dickson Fisher is active in many civic groups. She was a past treasurer and first vice-president of the N.J. League of Women Voters and has served on the Republican County Com. for Essex County. She is presently a trustee of the Methodist Homes for the Aged in N.J.

Shelby Holbrook is living in Mobile, Ala. She sold her home and is now living in an apartment. This fall she wrote publicity for The Pensters, the Business & Prof. Women's Club of Mobile, The Visitation Alumnae, The Retired Teachers Assn., and launched the fall meeting of the Religious Discussion Club. She writes that, "At least life is not dull!"

19

Remember Reunion!

Mrs. P. (Georgia Schaaf) Kirschke
77-06 79 Street
Brooklyn, N.Y., 11227

Georgie Schaaf Kirschke, now acting secretary for our class, wishes to express "a word of thanks" to *Constance Lambert Doepel* for having served as '19's class secretary for many years.

Jean Ballot Winham has lost a very dear sister. The class extends its sympathy to her.

20

Janet McKenzie
222 East 19 Street
New York, N. Y. 10003

Dorothea Lemcke was recently elected President of the N. J. Council Life Member Club Telephone Pioneers of America. *Margaret Borden Brown* has torn herself away

from their glass house in Brookline, N.H., where she enjoys painting, to fly to Denver and Tucson to visit two of her doctor sons who are geologists. *Jean E. Brown's* immediate job, aside from tutoring, is ridding her little white poodle of ticks, in the dead of winter during NYC's 15 in. snow-storm!

Gertrude MacLeod and *Janet McKenzie* recently attended a performance of *Plaza Suite* as guests of *Margaret Myers*. In June, *Violet Walser Goodrich* plans to attend her husband's 50th reunion at Williams. Dr. Goodrich, who is to retire this summer, is Vice-President of Suffolk University in Boston, Mass., as well as dean of its College of Liberal Arts. *Julia Lesser Crews* continues her work on the executive council of the NYS Council on Crime and Delinquency. She is also active in the New School Associates and the New School Alumni Assoc. of the New School for Social Research.

The Colorado Desert's comfort and fascinating beauty plus an older daughter and family living in nearby Pasadena have been compelling reasons for the Clapp family heading west for the last dozen years, reports *Winifred Irwin Clapp*. She recommends the Palm Springs area as a place that has something for everybody. *Amy Raynor* fell in the Feb. snow and broke her left arm. Our sympathy, Amy.

Still the head of a productive and important firm called Intramural, Inc. (you remember, they decorate and design everything between walls), *Berly Siegbert Austrian* spent her usual month in Ireland last summer. She is a permanent member of the Yeats Society and for the last 6 years has attended the Yeats Summer School in Sligo where she hobnobs with "marvellous lecturers, enthusiastic scholars, and knowledgeable people from many countries".

21

Mrs. Robert H. (Helen Jones) Griffin
105 Pennsylvania Avenue
Tuckahoe, N. Y. 10707

As is evident from the above, our faithful secretary of recent years, *Marie Mayer Tachau* has felt, for reasons of health, she must resign. We are all most grateful to her for her services rendered and wish her a speedy return to really good health.

The Fall issue of the *Alumnae* magazine brought the sad news of the death on Aug. 9, '68 of *Anna Eisenman*. Many of us remember her as a top math and science stu-

dent. For many years, she worked as a biological chemist at the U. S. Health Service Hospital in Lexington, Ky. She also wrote many articles on scientific subjects. No one has ever been more interested in, nor a more faithful contributor to *Barnard* than Anna. We regret that we have been unable to learn of any surviving relative or close friend to whom we could send a word of sympathy. If anyone can enlighten us, we'd be most grateful.

On Jan. 16, this year, *Elizabeth Mayer Epstein* passed away. Elizabeth was another of our most loyal, dependable '21'ers in college days and ever since. We shall miss her at reunions. She always joined us with her usual warm enthusiasm. Elizabeth is survived by her husband, Joshua S. Epstein, and children. '21 extends deepest sympathy to them in this sorrow.

With her Christmas greetings, *Elsie Guerdan* reported that she retired in '66 from her work with the American Cancer Society. She now enjoys a quiet life with her sister Eda. Elsie keeps up daily readings in French, German & Spanish. Her sister, a talented pianist, practices daily.

Lee Andrews is back, after her accident on a world-round tour last year, to her very demanding job. Lee runs her own Market Research business. Early in Dec., '68, she had a delightful mini-reunion dinner for *Lucille Arkins Thompson* and *Helen Jones Griffin* and their husbands. A most impressive news item to report is the address given to Dean's List students of Hunter College by our *Thelma Degraff*, Chairman of the Dept. of classical languages. Her topic: "Our Relevant Past" sets forth in richly informative, but understandable detail, the wisdom of the great classical statesmen, philosophers, poets, historians and the applicability in our day of what they said long ago. Thelma generously sent her address to your president (it was published in Hunter College Speech Reprint Series). It is available for any of you to borrow if you so wish. Congratulations, Thelma! We are proud of you.

Dorothy Falk Breitenfeld's son, Dr. Frederick Breitenfeld, Jr. executive director of the Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting has been appointed adjunct associate professor at The Catholic U. of America in Washington, D.C. Dr. Breitenfeld is also a professional lecturer for evening classes at Towson State College and a special consultant to the Academy for Educational Development in its work for the National Commission on Instructional Technology.



Leah Bates Baggs

A final sad item to report: *Maude Fisher Sprague* lost her husband Irvin this Feb., '69. The class extends its deepest sympathy to Maude and her daughter, Mrs. John M. Kittress, in their bereavement.

22

Marion Vincent
30 West 60 St., Apt. 3-F
New York, N. Y. 10023

Ruth Koehler Settle
308 Main St., Apt. 31
Chatham, N. J. 07928

We were very gratified to receive about 70 replies to our Xmas greetings. *Louise Schlichting* and I had a good evening reading them and catching up on the news.

Leah Bates Baggs of Macon, Ga., has a greenhouse in which she grows prize camellias. She sent color snaps of some of those and also of her husband, grandchildren and gardens (as shown on this page). A Barnard Club has been organized in Atlanta this year. Leah also attended the meeting of Barnard and Columbia Alumnae and Alumni in Atlanta. Professors *Barry Ulanov* and *Fred Friendly* addressed several hundred alumni and friends assembled at the Marriott Hotel that evening.

Helen Sheehan Carroll wrote from Burlingame, Cal., that she and her husband are enjoying retirement immensely and they had a wonderful 6 weeks tour in Europe last spring. Their son is still unmarried and their daughter and her husband have 4 children. *Betsy MacArthur Corby* went to the U. of Rhode Island last summer and "took a course in original historical documents sponsored by the American Historical Society." *Elizabeth Craig*, though retired, is delighted to be teaching the same schedule she had last year.

Doris Craven wrote that traveling is limited, but she did get to Bruges, France for some painting. *Dorothy Wilder Goddard* had the misfortune to "break the other hip last Jan." and now uses a walker. Their son was married on Dec. 14, '68. *Katherine Kraft Hubbard* attended the International Stamp Exposition held in Mexico

City in November. Her son exhibits some of his collections each year.

Ruth Grafflin Hudson wrote of several courses and seminars she has enjoyed this year and added "my husband retired this year, so we have the joy of sharing the delightful occupation of 'daytime parents' for the new member of our 4 generation household." *Margaret Hannum Lerch* had "just returned from a delightful trip to Calif. and Mexico". *Lucy O. Lewton* was in England last summer and had hoped to return via NYC, but she caught the flu and had to return directly to Cal. All was well at Xmas. "The highlight of our year," wrote *Katharine Mills Steel*, "was a happy family gathering of Oct. 14, '68, as we celebrated our 45th wedding anniversary. Hopefully we are en route to 50!"

The class will be saddened to learn that *Elsie Johnson Plumb* died on Nov. 25, '68. Her husband wrote that Elsie died "in her sleep". We extend to him and to her friends our heartfelt sympathy. Sue Bailey Pegues writes that her mother, *Marjorie Cannon Bailey* died on Nov. 15, '68. We extend our sympathy to Sue and Marjorie's friends and family.

We learned from *Ethel Johnson Wohlsen* that *Gladys MacKechnie MacKay's* husband died very suddenly last October. To Gladys goes our deep sympathy in her bereavement.

A personal word from your President and correspondent: Please accept my sincere thanks for all the kind notes of appreciation of the Xmas letter. It is very gratifying to know that you have enjoyed my efforts in your behalf and I can assure you the enjoyment is mutual.

23

Mrs. G. G. (Estella Raphael) Steiner
110 Ash Drive
Great Neck, N. Y. 11021

Either too much Christmas or the flu—and we hope it wasn't the latter, may be the cause for this dearth of class news.

As usual, at this time of year, your correspondent sends greetings from Mexico. At our first stop, beautiful Las Mananitas, where all sorts of exotic birds wander around the garden, a flock of peacocks roosted at night in a tree at the entrance to our quarters. The sight inspired this jingle from a non-poet:

A partridge in a pear tree
Would be wonderful to see;
But for peacocks in a jacaranda

One must come to Cuernavaca,
A sight as real as can be.

Margaret Bowtell Wetherbee, as did *Emily Martens Ford*, reported the worst winter ever in northern New York and Vermont. Margaret is spending Feb. with friends on a leisurely trip to Fla., stopping for sight-seeing en route. She announces the approaching marriage of her daughter in June.

Lee Newton Willett is most enthusiastic about her South Pacific trip. She wrote from Australia, "I am entranced, of course, with the oddities and beauty of Australia's flora and fauna. It certainly was an excitement to hold and pet the koala bears and to be embraced by small kangaroos." *Clare Loftus Verrilli's* youngest son, John, will be going to Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia U. Med. School, having completed his pre-med at the U. of Penna. Clare feels that, "it's the nearest thing to having a daughter go to Barnard."

Your correspondent has just been appointed Conservation Chairman of District 2 (embracing Nassau, Suffolk, Kings and Queens Counties) of the Federated Garden Clubs of NY State. It will be a big and challenging job.

When I get home I expect to find piles of mail from all you classmates. Don't disappoint me! Information about the spring meeting and the tea will follow in a newsletter.

24 Remember Reunion!

Mrs. E. Fanny (Steinschneider) Clark
201 East 79 Street
New York, N. Y. 10021

The class notes with sorrow the death of *Gertrude Diamant*. Gertrude's narrative of life in Mexico, *The Days of Ofelia* was a Book-of-the-Month Club selection in '42.

Marion Sheehan Kelly married Ralph E. Maskiell in Dec. of '68. They are living in Bronxville. *Genevieve Colihan Perkins* writes that she is "flying on Feb. 27, '69 to Brussels and from there on to Nairobi." She plans to take two Safari expeditions, and then to visit other key cities in Africa. *Genevieve* is returning home via London. *Justine Wise Polier* was honored by the North Hudson Chapter of the American Jewish Congress this February. Justine has been a Judge of the New York State Family Court since '35 and is also President and founder of Wiltwyck School for emotionally disturbed boys.

Helen Green Price and her husband have moved to a house on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. Since her retirement from the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Helen has been active in the League of Women Voters, particularly concentrating on metropolitan area problems. She also does volunteer work on occupational therapy at St. Elizabeth's Hospital. *Marjorie Bier Minton* and husband, Edgar, have just returned from a safari which ranged all over Kenya, a bit of Uganda and some of Tanzania. The group of 8 people traveled in a twin-engine Otter or in "liver-shaking Land Rovers."

25

Mrs. F. (Flo Kelsey) Schleicher
121 Grady Street
Bayport, L. I., N. Y. 11705

The class held a meeting on Nov. 7, '68 at the Columbia Club. Those present were: *Mary Bliss, Thelma Burleigh Cowan, Billy Travis Crawford, Helen Kammerer Cunningham, Julia Goeltz, Elva French Hale, Marion Kahn Kahn, Dot Putney, Ruth Gordon Riesner, Flo Kelsey Schleicher, Marion Mettler Warner* and *Fern Yates*. A slate of officers was selected to be voted upon at the next meeting.

At the class's annual spring tea at the Barnard College Club at the Barbizon Hotel in NYC, new class officers were elected for a term of 3 years. Attending the tea were: *Mary Bliss, Viola Travis Crawford, Helen Kammerer Cunningham, Anne Leerburger Gintell, Marion Kahn Kahn, Estelle Blanc Orteig, Dorothy Putney, Madeleine Hooke Rice, Peg Melosh Rusch, Flo Kelsey Schleicher, Eva Mathews Seed, Emma Dietz Stecher, Gene Pertak Storms, Muriel Jones Taggart, Marion Mettler Warner* and *Fern Yates*.

26

Mrs. M. F. (Ruth Friedman) Goldstein
295 Central Park West
New York, N. Y. 10024

Eunice Shaugnessy Bischof is now the grandmother of Constance Helen Bischof the Bischof's 2nd grandchild. Baby Connie's father is a lawyer on the staff of the Anaconda Co. Connie herself is a part-time guidance counselor in the non-public schools. Babysitting and counseling and housekeeping keep her busy.

27

Mrs. R. E. (Jean MacLeod) Kennedy
464 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10027

The class of '27 extends its deepest sympathy to *Sylvia Kovner Markham* whose husband, Sanford, passed away on Feb. 15, '69.

Elizabeth McKay, Ph.D. represented Barnard at the Southern Ill. Univ. Charter Day Convocation on March 9, '69. *Martha Segall Shapp*, whose weekly column, "Well, What Do You Know?" started on Dec. '69 in *The Girard Home News* in Phila., Pa., has an unusual distinction: not only has she read every word in the 20-volume set of *The New Book of Knowledge*, the widely-acclaimed new children's encyclopedia, but has edited every one of its almost 10,000 pages. Most pleasant weekends you will find Martha and Charles Shapp at their lovely country home at Salt Point, N.Y. There Martha takes time from the pile of encyclopedia and column manuscripts to indulge in her favorite avocation: gardening.

Irma Rittenhouse, formerly director of research in the New York Division of Employment, is the deputy director of the National Institute of Industrial Gerontology.

28

Janet D. Schubert
330 Haven Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10033

Dr. Mary Hooke Goodwin addressed parents and other interested people at the winter general meeting of the Albany County Chapter, N.Y. State Assoc. for Retarded Children, Inc., on Feb. '69. Her topic was "Parents and Children as Teachers." Dr. Victoria Bradess, medical examiner for Westchester County, was guest speaker at a dinner meeting of the Soroptimist Club in Jan. '69. She has been President of the Central Westchester Soroptimist Club since '67 and President of the Westchester Easter Seal Society since 1966.

29

Remember Reunion!

Mrs. J. (Dorothy Neuer) Sweedler
720 Milton Road
Rye, N. Y. 10580

Our Class Dinner on Oct. 24, '68 was the

usual pleasant occasion. We were fortunate to have Miss Peterson with us. We received so much news that we can only give a sampling here as follows: First of all, the members of our class seem to have scattered more than ever all over the U.S. Could it be that we have reached the retirement age? The following have retired and all seem to enjoy it and are as busy as ever: *Mary Clark Picard* (who was married last June), *Margaret Carrigan*, *Hazel Bird*, *Elsa L. Hartman*, *Helen Pallister* (who moved to Cheney, Washington), *America Gonzalez Escuder*. *Charlotte Jennings* has moved to San Francisco, Cal.

Gertrude Tonkonogy Friedberg writes that her science fiction novel, *The Revolving Boy*, is coming out in paperback after selling out in hard cover. She has cut down on her teaching of high school math. *Florette Holzwasser Henri* is living in Washington now and has had a book accepted by Doubleday for publication in Sept. '69. *Rose Patton* has been Personnel Officer of the Division of Teacher Education for the City of N.Y. *Dorothy Schaefer Genghof* has recently been made Assoc. Professor of Microbiology and Immunology at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. *Helen Savery Hungerford* is administrative assistant to the head of Theater Arts Dept. of Penn. State U.

Lonise Laidlaw Backus is Chairman of U.N. Assoc. of N.Y. and the President of Institute of World Affairs.

We are sorry to report that *Margaret Fuller Jessup* and *Beatrice Heiman* passed away in the last year. *Franke Holtzberg Landesberg* is housemother at Barry College, Miami, Fla.

30

Mrs. W. (Delia Brown) Unkelbach
Sound Avenue, Box 87
Mattituck, N. Y. 11952

Our class extends its deepest sympathy to *Helen F. Treeger* whose brother, William Felstiner died in Dec., '68. *Margaret Jinks Hall* writes that her husband died in 1964 and that her only son, Richard, graduated from Columbia and Columbia Law School in '64. He is now an Assistant U.S. Attorney in NYC. Margaret is in the midst of her 25th year as Director of Speech at Finch College. *Sarah Baum Mindlin* has worked in cardiography for many years and is now hard at work on a new project in community relations. Both of her daughters are married. Her younger daughter is pursuing a Ph.D. in psychology at U. of Washington.

Priscilla Kirkpatrick Millea still continues to enjoy her association with the Harvard Woman's Club of Boston. Her husband, John, retired several years ago and they are living a quiet life. *Georgia Mullan Mansbridge* got her M.A. in library science a few years ago and now works half-time as reference librarian in a college library in Conn. Georgia's daughter, Jane, is teaching Gov. at M.I.T. & writing her dissertation for Ph.D. at Harvard. *Sylvia Gettinger Lilienfeld* is still involved with the School Volunteers, doing Music and Music Therapy and reading in a West Harlem School. Sylvia is also chairman of the Music Task Force for Bank St. College of Education's Arts and on its advisory council. Her daughter, Diana is a Ph.D. practicing psychotherapy and is a staff psychologist at Metropolitan Hospital; daughter Cynthia is a fashion consultant for Tobe Assoc. and the mother of Daniel Alexander Winell.

Isabel Marting is a music librarian for special creative jobs on a "sporadic basis" as she does not want full-time responsibilities. Isabel has been organizing and cataloging the music for the Aspen Music School in Colorado. Music, from pre-Barnard on, has been her "vocation and avocation." *Jean Hasbrouck Dean* and husband and *Elsa Meder*, surprised your class correspondent with a visit on a rainy Jan. afternoon. Elsa had just returned from Pakistan and is thinking about the possible purchase of a home in Maine. *Marvel Gallacher* is practicing law in Tampa, Fla. Her work "consists mainly of uncontested divorces, estates, and real estate property matters." Marvel spent Xmas in Albuquerque.

Ruth Goldstein Fribourg writes that she married Louis M. Fribourg in Dec. of '66. He's an attorney with offices in NYC.

31

Catherine M. Campbell
304 Read Avenue
Crestwood, N. Y. 10707

On Saturday, March 1, *Elberta Schwartz Buerger*; *Meredith Olson Schwartz* and *Catherine Campbell* (from Westchester County, N.Y.), *Natalie McDonald* (from Englewood, N.J.) and *Betty Despard Carter* (from Wilmington, Del.) all had a reunion at the home of *Jean Stone Gift* (Morris-

ville, Pa.). The occasion was a party for Jean's younger daughter, Laurie, now teaching in Maryland and being married in April.

Betty Despard Carter and husband, Ken, have returned to Wilmington after some years in Cincinnati. Meredith's two sons, John and Loren, were married during the past year.

On March 2, '69, Else Zorn Taylor and husband, Robert, and Catherine Campbell were guests at the christening of Neal Merchant Hagenau's grandson, Herbert Hagenau III. Eleanor Holleran is living in Barre, Vt. and working in Montpelier for the Dept. of Corrections. Anastasia Carroll who is teaching in N.J. visited Eleanor recently.

Agnes Brodie von Wettberg is "completely occupied with Del. Branch of the United Negro College Fund ("I am on the Board") and her children and grandchildren. Katharine Collins George is teaching in Chico, Cal. this winter and getting some credits to renew her Alaska credential. She will be "happy to get back to Alaska."

32

Mrs. C. (Janet McPherson) Halsey
400 East 57 Street
New York, N. Y. 10022

Martha Raysor Swartz will represent Barnard at the inauguration of Frederick Palmer Sample as 13th president of Lebanon Valley College in Annville, Pa., April 12. Martha has an MSS degree. Mazie Hadfield Hickey reports she worked last May in Montauk, N.Y. and in June moved to West Hollywood, Fla. She is Assistant to the Executive Director of the Broward County Assoc. for Retarded Children in Ft. Lauderdale and finds her work very gratifying. Son John is a Staff Reporter with U.P.I. and son Raymond, who was in Vietnam for the 2nd time on a Navy LST is expected to return to the U.S. in Feb. '69 and be out of the Navy in March.

A newsy letter from Marjorie Mueller Freer tells us she teaches World Lit. and Creative Writing at Wm. Hall H. S. in West Hartford, Conn. She is now working

Change of Address

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on her 8th career-novel for Julian Messner, Inc.—this one on programmed education. Marjorie's daughter Bonnie, a recent Columbia Univ. Grad. is now a full time freelance photographer whose work has appeared in the *N.Y. Times*, *Saturday Evening Post* among others. Bonnie's work was represented in the "Harlem on my Mind" exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum. Jane Wyatt Ward is the National Chairman for the March of Dimes. She is particularly concerned about birth defects. Elma Krumwiede retired in March '67 and is living in Chat-ham, N.Y. She is Columbia County Chairman of Blood Bank Operations, a volunteer job. After 4 years at the U.S. Embassy in Dublin, Constance Cruse Butler writes that she and her husband are settled in Camden, Maine, where she is a substitute teacher with an M.A. in Education at the Camden-Rockport H.S. In '66 Connie's husband sailed across the Atlantic in a catamaran with a crew of one! Elizabeth Jervis Fincke's daughter, Anne Elizabeth, was married last Dec., '68. The newlyweds are both Univ. of Texas graduates and will live in Houston.

33

Mrs. C. (Gaeatania Nappi) Campe
73-20 179 Street
Flushing, N. Y. 11366

Josephine Skinner
128 Chestnut Street
Montclair, New Jersey 07042

The class extends its sympathy to the husband and children of Irma Heilman Hayden who died in December of last year. Our sympathy also goes to the husband and daughters of Theresa Lorenzo Schettino who died in Jan. '69.

Eleanor Overbeck Koepchen's husband, Paul, writes, "The number of letters, cards, memorials and visits from El's class are most amazing. I cannot tell you how proud I am of her and thankful to all of you." Elizabeth Stewart Schade reminds me that her husband is pastor of the Bogota Memorial Reform Church in Bogota, N.J. Dorothy Crook Hazard is Economics Editor for "Voice of America." She reported her volunteer activities to the United Nations Assoc. and Women's National Press Club.

Dor's sister, Catherine Crook deCamp is an author. She collaborates with her husband, and also writes alone. Among the collaborations are: *Ancient Ruins*, *Spirits*, *Stars and Spells* to name only a few. Ruth Conklin Syer reports she has a daughter at college. She is kept very busy with church work,

Girl Scouts, Visiting Nurse, etc. She has helped her husband lead tours to Europe, in addition to other travels.

34 Remember Reunion!

Mrs. R. P. (Alice Canoune) Coates
1011 Edgewood Avenue
Plainfield, N. J. 07060

35

Mrs. H. (Mildred Wells) Hughes
203 Van Buren Blvd.
Terre Haute, Ind. 47803

Dr. Vivian Tenney attended the New York County Medical Meetings in Tokyo in August '68 and gave a paper on the Psychosomatic Aspects of Cancer. After the meetings she toured, with a medical group through Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, India, Turkey, then home through Greece, Yugoslavia and Austria. Louise Chin Yang is spending a year in Hong Kong while her husband teaches at the Chinese University there. Vivian Trombetta Walker's son David married "a darling classmate on graduation day." David is now a grad student in geology at Harvard.

Congratulations to Ruth Saberski Goldenheim on the marriage of her daughter, Sara. Sara's husband works for the *NY Post* and is a graduate of the U. of Wisconsin.

The class extends its sympathy to Gertrude Lober Sperling who lost her husband, Saul.

36

Mrs. L. E. (Sonya Turitz) Schopick
52 Algonquin Road
Bridgeport, Conn. 06604

Jane Eisler Williams will Represent Barnard at the joint inaugurations of Victor G. Rosenblum as President of Reed College and Gregory B. Wolfe as President of Portland State College Wed., April 16, '69.

Your correspondent apologizes most sincerely for having neglected to get the news some of you sent me for the *Barnard Alumnae* into the Winter Issue. The deadline for that edition was Dec. 2, and what with holidays at home and holiday programs at school (remember, I'm a public school music teacher) I discovered the date too late.

At the Thirties Supper of November 7, were Nora Lourie Percival, Elizabeth Dew

Searles, Marcie Dolgenas Shapiro, Helen May Strauss and Jane Eisler Williams. The class of '36 will act as hostess class for next year, so we hope that many more will plan to attend next November.

Jane Eisler Williams attended the Alum. Council as the Barnard area representative from Oregon, here in NYC. The first one she attended in Nov. of '68, and then again in Nov. '69. She feels that "Enthusiasm for President Peterson is high and, most important, the students seem wholeheartedly behind her." Gertrude Graff Hernstadt visited the West Coast last summer and came back with reports of several alumnae from many classes. For '36 she reported having seen Miriam Rober Resnick who had just finished writing a book on American government which will be used as a 12th grade textbook. Miriam's two older boys are at college and her youngest is a senior in High School. Marjorie Friedman Leonard and her husband, whose sons are at Harvard Law School and Berkeley, took Gertrude around San Francisco. The Leonards had just returned from a trip to Europe. Eleanor Galenson Weinroth reports that her older son is a junior at Western Reserve and the younger is a freshman at McGill. Both are musical and scientifically inclined (like their mother). Eleanor works at the Einstein Medical School where she teaches psychiatry and conducts research on year-old babies and their mothers via a nursery which she has begun. She also practices privately as a psychoanalyst. An article by Sonya Turitz Schopick appeared in the December '68 issue of the *Conn. Music Educators' Assoc. News Bulletin*.

37

Dorothy C. Walker
75 Main Avenue
Sea Cliff, N. Y. 11579

Marie Bell Davis will represent Barnard at the inauguration of Kermit Alonzo Johnson as President of Alabama College in Montevallo on March 25th. Harriet Jones Tiebel, a Great Neck resident, began the new year as Executive Director of the American Occupational Therapy Assoc., replacing her Long Island affiliation with the Meadowbrook Hospital as its chief occupational therapist. "There are unbelievable problems, but also great potential for solutions," says our new director.

Your correspondent started 1969 as assoc. editor of the newsletter published by the U.S. School of Music and the Washington

School of Art, affiliated subsidiaries of Crowell, Collier and MacMillan, in Port Washington.

38

Mrs. E. H. (Valma Nylund) Gasstrom
2 Adrienne Place
White Plains, N. Y. 10605

Married: Anne Elliot Kremer to Morris S. Levine, living in NYC.

Sofia Simmonds Fruton is the 1969 winner of the American Chemical Society's Garvan Medal, which recognizes distinguished service to chemistry by a woman chemist in the U.S. She is assoc. professor of biochemistry at Yale. She and her husband, Joseph S. Fruton, professor of biochemistry at Yale, wrote a textbook, *General Biochemistry*, which is recognized as outstanding in the field.

39 Remember Reunion!

Mrs. J. (Emma Smith) Rainwater
343 Mt. Hope Boulevard
Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. 10706

Gertrude Jordan Golubock's son graduated from Yale last June and is now attending Harvard Law School; her daughter is a sophomore at Radcliffe and her husband is studying for his M.A. and hopes to teach at one of the local colleges. Gertrude occasionally sees Elizabeth Stevens Walter who lives just a few doors away from her. Marianne Pilecco Meyer is now living in Paris, France. Marianne is the technical translator for GM (France) Engineering Dept. During World War II, she was a lieutenant in the Free French forces and was attached to the U.S. Air Force in China.

40

Mrs. H. (Frances Danforth) Thomas
19 East Cross Road
Springdale, Conn. 06879

Marina Salvin Finkelstein is starting a new job as Editor of publications at the Harvard Center of International Affairs. Caryl Reeve Granttham is presently on the faculty of Suffolk County Community College and is associated with Dowling College in Oakdale. Caryl received her Ph.D. from N.Y.U. She will be the discussion leader for a series of discussions, "Great Decisions" which is sponsored by the Friends of the Riverhead Free Library, in NY state.

41

Mrs. J. M. (Helen Sessinghaus) Williams
336 Westview Avenue
Leonia, N. J. 07605

Alice Drury Mullins writes that her son Ross spent 7 mos. in Paris, France which was "an experience he will never forget." Alice and her husband, Jack, saw him in May of last year. The Mullins have two other sons as well. Marian Linn Wright and family have moved to Port Washington, N.Y. and love it there. Last summer Marian's husband, Bob, attended a conference in Nairobi, Kenya. Cynthia Laidlaw Gordon completed her M.A. at Lehigh U. in the field of reading and is now teaching remedial reading, under the Federal Title I program, to culturally disadvantaged elementary children. Cynthia sees Mary Ewald Cole quite often and also Mary Smith, Clyde White Hamm and Rosemary Graff MacMahon. Jean Ackermann recently moved to Claremont, Calif. and does arts-therapy for the Claremont Family Service. Jean is now a licensed mental health counsellor and sensitivity trainer. She saw Ginny Smith Hoag and Rudd Brown recently. Betty Throop Wells has a grandson, born Nov. '68. Jane Stewart Heckman writes that her son Jan is one of 84 students in the College at Old Westbury, L.I. Jane "finds the YWCA a creative vehicle to foster change."

42

Mrs. G. H. (Rosalie Geller) Sumner
7 Pine Road
Syosset, N. Y. 11791

43

Mrs. J. P. (Maureen O'Connor) Cannon
258 Steilen Avenue
Ridgewood, N. J. 07450

From Joan Borgenicht Aron comes word that she is "almost overwhelmed" by her schedule which includes work as full time assoc. research scientist for the N.Y.U. College of Dentistry during the day and teacher at night in the N.Y.U. Grad School of Public Administration. Margaretha Nestlen Miller enjoyed a second trip to Europe last Summer with her family—"mostly northern Italy with a bit of Switzerland and Austria.

Remember the Barnard Fund

Also a week in England visiting my sister-in-law (*Dorothy Nestlen Couley*, '46)."

Hopeful of traveling to Italy for part of her husband's sabbatical from the U. of Toronto where he's head of the Italian Dept., is *Mattie Armstrong Molinaro*. Mattie also reports the engagement of her daughter, Julie. *Byrd Wise Hays* and her husband live in Lyme, N.H., where Sam practices law. Byrd teaches art in nearby Vermont.

In Annapolis, Md., *Margaret Jackson McComas*' husband is Senior Chaplain. Not too far from Peg, *Elizabeth Kuhlmann Gibney* works as a real estate saleswoman, finding time also to serve for three years as a member of the Loudoun County Electoral Board. This Easter, *Ruth Geyer Harrison* plans to go camping with her family. Destination: St. John's in the Virgin Islands. Your correspondent (with little modesty and much glee) reports some 300 sales of light verse in six years with appearances in *McCall's* and *Ladies Home Journal* having been especially satisfying.

Norma Shpetner Levin is currently acting chairman for Math Dept. of the middle schools of Longmeadow, Mass. Norma now has a son who is a freshman at Ohio Wesleyan and a daughter in junior high school.

44 Remember Reunion!

Mrs. R. F. (Doris Jorgensen) Morton
467 Walker Road
Wayne, Pa. 19087

Patricia Warburton Duncombe and her husband David, who is an Episcopal priest, have 5 children, ranging from a sophomore in college to one who just started Kindergarten. Pat works full time in the Nevada State Division of Child Welfare and is also a member of the Nevada Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. *Elizabeth Yoerg Young* writes, "Incredibly, we've retired, after 25 wonderful years of Foreign Service." She and her husband are in Mexico City. They have 4 children.

Dorothy Lecount Freck has been a lecturer in Earth Science at Aurora College, giving courses in Geography, Geology and Astronomy. Dorothy and her husband, Jim, and family will be moving to Naperville, Ill. *Gladys Neuwirth Feldman* has been working part-time as a librarian at the Ocean County Community College in N.J. She recently became a full time employee, and is very happy to be "back in my field again."

Don't forget to plan on attending our big 25th Reunion Weekend on June 6 & 7, '69. Our co-chairmen, *Jacky Levy Gottlieb* and

Diana Hansen Lesser are planning great events, and you will be receiving further details. So save the date!

Jane Clark Ericsson writes from Africa that, "Most of my volunteer effort of late has been expended in a home industries program for destitute women in Pumwani, Nairobi's poorest quarter. In an old abandoned municipal brewery, several of us supervise some 30 Africans who have been trained to silk-screen print fabrics and weave color-coordinated baskets. Both are marketed successfully in downtown Nairobi."

45

Mrs. J. H. (Marjorie Corson) Andreen
P. O. Box 195
Unionville, Pa. 19375

Margaret M. Green of Sayville, N.Y. represented Barnard at the Feb. 2, '69 inauguration of Dr. Allyn P. Robinson as first President of Dowling College, formerly Adelphi Suffolk College, in Long Island. Margaret has a Ph.D. in educational psychology and is a high school guidance counselor.

46

Mrs. B. (Charlotte Byer) Winkler
81-40 248 Street
Bellerose, N. Y. 11426

Dorothy Reuther Schafer, math teacher at a junior high school, has spent a sabbatical year at Columbia University and was granted a Masters Degree in Math. She was also inducted into Pi Lambda Theta, the National Honor Assoc. for Women in Education. *Cecile Parker Carver* has been very involved with Barnard the past 2 years and "loving it." Cecile is on the Nominating Committee and the Special Gym Committee. She is also a Trustee of the Day School of the Heavenly Rest in N.Y.C. and the new President of the Manhattan Embroiderers Guild Inc. where they hold monthly meetings and classes. They would be "delighted to have any Barnard alumnae visit as our guest."

47

Mrs. E. S. (Georgia Rubin) Mittelman
316 North Street
Willimantic, Conn. 06226

Charlotte Koranyi Hendrickson is teach-

ing in Atlanta, Ga. at the Sequoia High School, and head of both the Math and Science Depts. She already has her M.A. and is aiming for a Ph.D. in math. Korny's husband, Darwin Hendrickson, is with an insurance co. They have 4 children. *Anne Kock Montgomery* writes that she has 4 children, ranging in age from Anne (almost 17) to Robert (11). Anne has served as President of the Junior League of New Orleans and is about to take over as President of the Family Service Society.

Evi Bossanyi Loeb is a member of the Executive Board of Visiting Nurse Assoc. in Abington, Pa. *Virginia Kanick* writes that in the Jan. '69 issue of the *Journal of The American Medical Association* there was an excellent article commemorating the work of the late Dr. Mary L. Efron. Mary died on September 2, 1967, but the memory of her work lives on. *Emerald Mamangakis Christakis* reports that her husband, George, is Associate Dean of Mt. Sinai School of Medicine which opened Sept. '68. Their sons (Paul 9, Michael 10, and John, 15) are attending the Pingry School in Elizabeth, N.J. Emerald has kept up her R.N. license although she hasn't worked in several years. *Joanne Himmell Dann* has been awarded an honorary citation as one of the 3 runners-up in the nationwide selection of 1968 Suburban Journalist of the Year. Joanne was cited for her investigative reporting of roofing subcontracts in the Mt. Kisco Urban Renewal area which led to a federal ruling. The situation was corrected and now the village of Mt. Kisco has adopted a new code of ethics.

48

Mrs. J. P. (Natalia Troncoso) Casey
21 Canon Court
Huntington, N. Y. 11743

Katherine Battley Phipps, living in Indianapolis, Ind., will be our delegate to the inauguration of John J. Pruis as President of Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana on April 11th. Katherine received her M.S. in Nursing Education from Indiana U. in 1956.

Elizabeth Eastman McGiffert is now Mrs. Lawrence J. Gross, living in N.Y.C. *Barbara Schultz* is the Executive Producer for CBS Playhouse and is the highest woman in program production at the network, perhaps in all of television. Her work will double next season when she serves in a similar capacity for the CBS Children's Playhouse. If you watched "The Experiment" on CBS Play-

house, it was written by *Ellen M. Violett* of Barnard's class of '46.

Muriel Fox Aronson is a public relations executive at the firm of Carl Byoir. She has two children, Lisa (7) and Eric (8). Her husband, Shepard is a doctor at University Hospital in NYC. Muriel thoroughly enjoys being a working mother and feels that her family profits rather than suffers from her busy, happy and active life.

49 Remember Reunion!

Mrs. J. P. (Lois Woodward) Bertram
182 Alpine Trail
Sparta, N. J. 07871

Phyllis Buckley Michelson has been appointed as assistant professor of preventive and community medicine at Albany Medical College. Phyllis will teach biostatistics and serve as the college's biostatistical consultant. She is currently a candidate for a Ph.D. from the Harvard U. School of Public Health. *Marion Hausner Panck* writes from Tenn. that she will represent Barnard at the inauguration of Dr. M. G. Scarlett as 5th President of Middle Tenn. State Univ. on May 1st.

Alma Schubmacher Rebkamp is the mother of three daughters. Her 2 oldest daughters, Nancy (12) and Regina (10) have won awards for their remarkable ability in figure skating. She and her husband, George, and family will be at Michigan State U. for one month this summer. If anyone is living near Lansing, Michigan, she would love to hear from you. *Rosary Scacciaferro Gilheany* was invited by the Community and State Resources Dept. of the Tompkins McCaw Library of the Med. College of Richmond, Va. to conduct a 2 day institute on cataloging and classification for those in charge of hospital libraries in the area. Rosary is a Certified Med. Librarian.

50

Mrs. J. (Susan Bullard) Carpenter
15 Shaw Road
Wellesley, Mass. 02181

Married: *Rosemary Beeching Turvey* to Timothy Williams, living in Verona, N.J.

Bea Laskowitz Goldberg's poem, "She Is Risen" appeared in the Jan. '69 issue of *Social Education*, the official journal of the National Council for Social Studies; *Barbara Moskowitz Suchow* reports that she has become a partner in the law firm of Cullen and Dykman in Brooklyn, N.Y. Her daughter

is a sophomore at William Smith College. Barbara says that about "the only career decision she [daughter] has made is that she will *not* be a lawyer."; *Christine Artopiades* is married to Theodore Triant, an architect with his own firm. Christine has a 5-year-old girl. She keeps busy taking courses at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the French Institute.

Rhoda Collisner Gensler is now living in Columbia, Md. Her husband, a Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, is presently Chief of the Optometry Clinic at Ft. Meade. Rhoda has organized the Columbia Democratic Club and was elected its first President. She is also a member of the Human Relations Council and a VITAL tutor (a teaching program for ghetto children); *Nancy Leininger Bremmer* has been working full-time since '65 as a social worker for the State Welfare Dept. in Washington County, Md. She has organized a special program for Economically, Educationally and Culturally Deprived children in 17 schools. The only connection with her science background is "loads of paper work and statistics." She finds it a far cry from a "nice, clean laboratory," but also finds the work very rewarding; *Betty Krueger Finger* is now living in Livingston, N.J., and has two sons: 16 and 12. She finds time to write a newspaper column once a month and attends a ballet class in NYC on Fridays.

Thank you for your letters and all of the interesting news. Please keep in touch. Don't forget the big reunion next Spring! (1970)

51

Bernice Greenfield Silverman
303 West 66 St., Apt. 8F East
New York, N. Y. 10023

52

Mrs. R. S. (Barbara Skinner) Spooner
35 Harvest Hill Road
West Simsbury, Conn. 06092

Married: *Natalia Raigorodsky* to Lowell N. Harter, living in Chevy Chase, Md.

Marjorie G. Nichols is now living in Pacific Grove, Cal. and working at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey teaching a course in speed-reading; *Elizabeth Blake* completed her dissertation and received her Ph.D. from Columbia in the spring of 1967. She is now Assistant Professor of French and Assistant Dean for Foreign Students at Wellesley; *Bettina Lomont Winter* and her

husband, Steve, will be in Paris, France until June. The Winters will then set off on a two-month tour of Switzerland, Italy, Austria, and the Benelux countries before returning to France in mid-August; *Wilhelmina Haake* attended the International Pediatric Meetings in Mexico City for a week in Dec. '67. She also returned to Homer, N.Y. for her 20th high school reunion and enjoyed renewing old friendships.

Eleanor Engelman Fink and family moved to Chicago, Ill. from N.J. in 1965. They moved again and are now in Barrington, R.I. Eleanor's husband is at the Vet. Adm. Hospital and on the faculty at Boston Univ. Med. School. While in Ill., she acquired an M.A. in Library Science and is now working full-time at Brown U.; *Ines Monaco Aull* writes that she is the Senior Attorney for the Mental Health Information Service, a judicial agency of N.Y. State and an arm of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. In addition to this responsibility, she also continues with her own law practice, "on the side." She would like to hear from others in the class. Anyone near Merrick, N.Y.?; *Arney Angus Pulford* is living in Wethersfield, Conn. with her husband Bob, an engineer at the Conn. Light and Power Co. and their three children; *Evelyn Miliotis Zacharoudis* has been teaching English at Pierce College in Athens, Greece for the last five years.

Lastly, a word from me. We have just moved to Conn. (the "we" including three kids, poodle and hamster) and would be delighted to hear from any Barnard Alumnae in the Hartford area.

53

Mary Jane Noone
200 Highland Ave.
Newark, N. J. 07104

Your class correspondent extends her thanks to all those who so thoroughly replied to the questionnaires mailed last fall. Since none of us get really excited about completing forms and questionnaires, etc., please keep in touch with me via short notes as to your family, travel, studies or whatever may be of interest to your classmates of '53. We will always appreciate and print a note of "news."

Betsy Asher Josephson of E. 85th St. received her M.A. in 6/67 from T.C. in psychology, in the field of remedial reading, between raising her 3 sons. *Sonya Livshin Gordon*, married to a Bethesda, M.D., and now

an attorney herself, just produced Elizabeth Melissa, having obtained her LL.B. in 1955, and is active in Civil Service Associations in Md.

Janet Bloch Harris of Providence, R.I., is chief logistician of a small "consanguineous" group at Brown U., where her husband is Chairman of the Math Dept. *Frances Battipaglia Wakin* of Douglaston, N.Y. is a psychotherapist married to an economist and has her Ph.D. as of 12/68. She has been active in organizing clinics for children of the underprivileged. *Joan Sacknitz Carver*, Ph.D. Jacksonville U., is assistant to a Prof. of Government and is married to a chemist. *Julie Koegler Frank* of Chatham, N.J. is involved in publications: "Basis Bonds on the IBM 650" at Bache & Co. and "Computation of Basis and Yield Bonds" for RCA.

Elena Eisen Schwartz of Ohio, is married to a pharmacist and has 5 children. *Felice Dresner Perez-Pena* of Covina, Cal. is teaching H.S. Spanish while husband Fernando is a French teacher. She is working on her M.A. in Spanish Lit. *Ruth Schwarzkopf Barenbaum*, living in Oberlin, Ohio, lectures at the college and supervises French student teachers. Her husband, Simon, is Assoc. Prof. of French and they have 3 daughters. In 1967 she published "Young Mother's Story" in *Redbook* and "Le Secret du Grand Hanger" (an adventure in France); Harcourt, Brace and World; 1966. *Dotty Coyne Weinberger* and husband Roy are dividing their time between his manufacturing concern, her administrative position at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and furnishing their spacious Park Ave. co-op apt. They have a daughter, Beatriz, age 10.

All from Manhattan Report: *Lynn Rosenthal Minton*, a free-lance writer, is auditing a French course at Barnard and currently writing a children's book. Lynn has a son and daughter. *Pat Herman* is a journalist and has worked for UPI in the Middle East until 1956 and then London until 1960. *Nancy Underwood Lourie* says her Michael, 12½ and Ellen 8, and her profession as an interior decorator, consumes her time. *Patricia Ann McCormack* is Assoc. Ed. at Scholastic Books and Magazines, having obtained her M.A. in Latin at Columbia U. *Phyllis Scheidecker Toohy*, of Short Hills, N.J., mother of 18 yr. old Karen, is married to Edward J. Toohy, noted broker for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith.

From Elizabeth, N.J., *Jeanne Rigaud Wegryn* writes that she is married to Gynecologist, Stanley P. Wegryn and is the mother of daughters, Heidi Lyn, 14,

and Tara Lee, 12½. If you're in Long Island, *Rosalie Gertsenstein Friedel* has been keeping up with University Extension courses, while raising Steven and Joyce, 14 and 11 respectively. She and Bernard, who is President of David Allison Co., hope to travel in Japan, Turkey, Greece and Israel in '69. *Judith Kassow Bensimon*, has Donna and Nancy, (8 and 4) and is working on her M.A. *Solange Rosenblum Jaffe* has an MA and Meryl, Michael and Spencer Jr., (ages 12, 8, and 10) while married to Spencer, a manufacturer. *June Dolly-Besson* is a lecturer at the "other" Island—Kingston, Jamaica, U. of the West Indies, having just completed a year's fellowship through Canadian External Aid of Toronto, School of Social Work.

Married: *Marcia Hubert* to Stephen J. Ledogar, living in Arlington, Va.; *Susan J. Sider* to Dr. Morton Carl Rennert, a periodontist. Susan received her M.A. at Harvard University's Grad School of Ed. She was an elementary school teacher on L.I. before becoming a secretary with the Ford Foundation.

Irene Fay has been appointed as corporate records mgr. for Gulf & Western Industries, Inc. In her new position, Irene will assist corporate and subsidiary management in the establishment of uniform filing systems, records retention and transfer schedules, and procedures to protect vital information against loss. *Audrey Gerson Heimler* is now a well known interior decorator. 8 years ago, when her children Ronald and Randy were small, and Richard and Robert were not yet born, Audrey realized that she "would never be satisfied with a card-playing luncheon-going existence". As a result she went to the New York School of Interior Design. It took her 1½ years to complete the course, much of the work being done at home. One of Audrey's favorite clients, upon completion of the job declared, "You made us what we are today—broke—but also very happy."

Faith Dembow Sussman has recently been studying ceramics privately as well as at the Hudson River Museum and the Westchester Workshop in White Plains. Faith has exhibited widely in Westchester, NYC and the Paul Kessler Gallery in Provincetown, Mass. and has won many awards. *Gloria Island Kirshner* is now working for NBC and was responsible for the NBC "Teachers Guide to Exploring," which was requested by some 625,000 elementary school teachers, and "The Teachers Guides to 'Profiles in Courage'" which was sent to every high school in the country.

54 Remember Reunion!

Mrs. E. (Lois Bingham) Butler
5415 North 36 Road
Arlington, Va. 22207

55

Mrs. R. (Siena Ernst) Danziger
117 Main Street
Flemington, N. J. 08822

56

Mrs. R. (Nancy Brilliant) Rubinger
54 Riverside Drive
New York, N. Y. 10024

Born to *Hazel Gerber Schizer* and her husband, Zevie, their first son and 3rd child, David Michael. Hazel is engaged in her private law practice. They have 2 daughters, Debbie and Mimi, 5 and 2 years old.

57

Mrs. R. D. (Marilyn Fields) Soloway
1001 Germantown Pike
Plymouth, Norristown, Pa. 19401

Mrs. H. M. (June Rosoff) Zydney
5 Woods End Road
Rumson, N. J. 07760

Born: to *Emilie Bix Buchwald* and her husband, Henry, their 4th daughter, Dana Alexandra in Dec. '68. Emilie is teaching courses in Shakespeare at the U. of Minnesota, while finishing her thesis. Her husband is an Asst. Professor of Surgery at the University Hospital and heads a research lab working on atherosclerosis. They are now living in Minneapolis, Minn.

Rita Smilowitz Newman, M.D., is a psychiatrist in West Orange, N.J. and chairman of the Committee of Reception for a psychiatrist who made an address on "The Psychology of Black Power" at the YM-YWHA. Dr. Newman will head the newly organized committee, which will include representatives of professional organizations, social agencies and college faculties in the N.J. area. *Jane Smisor Bastien* and her husband James, are the composers and authors of the new "Music Through the Piano" series. The Bastiens gave a workshop in Nov. '68 at Centenary College. The workshop was sponsored by the Greater Shreveport Music Teachers Assn.

Joan Feldman Hamburg has her own

public relations business for women's interests accounts. Her husband, Morton, has recently opened his own law firm with three other men in NYC. *Francine Forte Abeles's* "biography" has been accepted by *Who's Who of American Women* and by *American Men of Science, Physical & Biological Sciences*. *Ruth Simon Ritterband* is acting chairman of the history department at the Fieldston School. Ruth has been a member of the Ethical Culture Schools' staff since '57.

58

Mrs. J. A. (Betty Reeback) Wachtel
18 Taylor Road, R. D. #4
Princeton, N. J. 08540

Married: *Babette Feinberg* to Ronald Inglehart, living in Chicago, Ill. Ronald is a Ph.D. candidate; *Doris A. Platzker* to Elias Friedensohn, living in N.Y.C.

Congratulations to Lewis and *Naomi Gritz Portnoy* on the birth of their second child, Rachel Ann, in Dec. The Portnoys are living in Fairfield, Conn. *Louise Winslow Windisch* is working two days a week at the Lamont Geological Observatory, where her husband, Charles, is a marine seismologist. *Evalyn Gattoni Weissenborn* writes that her 3 children and a multitude of church activities keep her "too busy, at times."

After a three months' stay in Athens, Greece, *Lourdes Romanace Zavitsas* has returned to NYC where husband Andreas will resume teaching at Long Island U.

Correction: The Alumnae Office extends its apologies to *Angela Carlisle Grimmer*. In our last issue we announced that the mother had been born to the daughter! Angela's daughter is named Jacqueline Paige. *Barbara Milton Happe* and her husband, Harold, residents of Montvale, N.J. for 10 years, have been appointed as licensed sales representatives for the Demarest Real Estate Co. Barbara has worked as a nursery school teacher, dental assistant and most recently as "Girl Friday" to a private real estate investor.

59

Remember Reunion!

Mrs. J. M. (Joan Schneider) Kranz
516 Pepper Ridge Road
Stamford, Conn. 06905

Married: *Helen Zarovich* to Ory Mazar, living in N.Y.C. Born: To *Lillian Wisbna Rand* and her husband, Harold, a daughter

named Rebecca Anne on Dec. 9, 1968. Rebecca is their third daughter.

Daphne Abeel Ehrlich who attended both Radcliffe and Barnard, is the new Book Editor of the *Radcliffe Quarterly*. She is also an editor at the Houghton Mifflin Co., in Boston. *Marlene Mecklin Berkoff* writes that the main feature of her life is that she is now in her 2nd year at the U. of Michigan's College of Architecture & Design. She is in the 3rd year of a 6 year program leading to an M.A. in architecture. Marlene has one daughter, Karen Andrea (6). *Alice Lotvin Birney* and her husband, Adrian, are teaching at Mansfield State College in Penna. after finishing their Ph.D.s last year at the U. of Calif., San Diego in lit. Alice has had some more poetry published recently and is enjoying teaching Elizabethan Drama graduate courses.

Judith-Maria Hess Buechler and her husband, Hans, are anthropologists and are teaching at Syracuse U. They have twin girls (2 yrs.), Simone Judith and Stephanie Jo. *Joyce Cole* is presently Director of Public Relations for Town Hall, the concert hall on West 43rd St., in NYC and is publicizing and promoting their own sponsored events.

Dorothy Buckton James will have her first book, *The Contemporary Presidency: Paradox and Imbalance* published this spring. Dorothy has been given tenure at the Herbert H. Lehman College as Asst. Professor, and is working on her second book on the politics of American poverty.

Karen Dombrow Fine and her husband, Alan, are now living in Somerville, N.J. Her husband served as internist-cardiologist at the Air Force Base hospital in Texas. They have two sons, Niel and Jonathan. *Phyllis Roade Doudera* and her husband are both working at the U. of Conn. He teaches drawing and lectures in art appreciation. Phyllis works in the Art Dept. as the art slide curator. *Dr. Naomi Raphael Lesser* passed her board exams and is now a Diplomate of the American Board of Anesthesiology. The Lessers have two sons, David and Jon.

Born: To *Dolores Samalin Oestreicher* and her husband, Lloyd, a daughter, Rowena Michele, on Nov. 28, '68. Rowena is their 2nd daughter and 4th child; to *Lillian Needelman Miller* and her husband, Gerald, a daughter, Jane Rachel, on Feb. 5, '69; to *Susanna Fischea Easton* and her husband, John, a daughter, Karin Elizabeth, on Jan. 30, '69.

By the time this issue reaches you, many

59'ers will already have engaged babysitters for the festive activities planned for our 10th Reunion, June 6th & 7th, 1969. Whether your interests have been purely intellectual or totally maternal, come to Reunion and brag about it. Classmates too far away to attend, are urged to send me greetings and photos that will be read and displayed on Friday night.

60

Mrs. S. D. (Paula Eisenstein) Baker
2316 Quenby Road
Houston, Texas 77005

Married: *Joan Cassell Coates* to Claude Dassule, living in Paris, France.

Born: to John and *Carol Marie Murray Lane*, Susan Murray Lane, this Jan.

After teaching at Hunter for three years, *Diana Shapiro Bowstead* is now teaching and working for her Ph.D. at the City University Graduate Center; she has switched from medieval to modern English lit. John, a licensed architect, works for M. Lapidus, and their two daughters attend public kindergarten and nursery schools.

Stephen and *Eileen Thaler Brown* (and Jordon and Sharon) are living in Newtonville, Mass. in a house once inhabited by Bette Davis. Stephen is Assistant Professor of math education at the Harvard Graduate School of Education; Eileen is teaching biology part-time at Newton High School and serves as recording secretary for the Newton Committee for Fair Housing and Equal Rights.

Anne Adams Bross left Barnard before getting her degree, which she did last year from Oakland University, the experimental liberal arts branch of Michigan State University. In between she married, had two children, worked for the Michigan Democratic Party, served as Michigan coordinator for an OEO project: Independent Schools Talent Search Program. At present Anne is living in Ann Arbor working on a Master's in English at the University of Michigan, but will move this spring to an old farmhouse she purchased four years ago in Woodstock, Vermont.

The Saturday Evening Post lost *Andrée Abecassis* just before losing its fight for life; as of last October Andrée has been writing and photographing on a free-lance basis.

Erica Brendel writes that she has completed her Berkeley Ph.D. and is now assist-

ant professor of Russian language and literature there.

Barbara Kellog Tomlinson was one of the speakers in the Monmouth (N.J.) Museum lecture series last fall. Barbara, a volunteer trail guide for the Museum, spoke on "Plant and Animal Symbolism on Flags."

We are home again and our seven-months stay in France was a huge success except for the strikes that pursued us. "Les evenements" (as the general strike was so genteelly referred to) delayed our May departure by three weeks and, as of this writing, the Port of Houston is still closed and our VW at large somewhere in Europe.

61

Mrs. A. (Marilyn Umlas) Wachtel
2601 Henry Hudson Parkway
Riverdale, N. Y. 10463

Born: To *Frank & Zorena Segal Bolton*, Elisa Esthera, Dec. 27, 1968.

Ina Weinstein Halperin writes from Bethesda that she is enjoying her new home and is busy with three boys: David 6, Mark 4, and Gary 2. She finds time to assist in a remedial reading program, and is the treasurer of a cooperative nursery school. Her husband Morton is on the staff of the National Security Council. Ina also tells us that *Alice Rogan Bogomolny*, who is living in Washington, has a new daughter.

From Montreal *Gita Segal Rotenberg* writes that her husband, Danny, is the medical physicist at the Montreal General Hospital, and also has a company involved in radioisotopes and Xray consultant work. Last spring Gita and Danny spent three weeks in Israel. Besides running a house and mothering four children (Miriam 5, Meis 3, and twin 6 month old girls, Noam and Donna), Gita teaches part-time at a Hebrew High School.

Carol Krepon Ingall tells of her husband Michael, who is a Navy psychiatrist at Quonset Point. They live in a suburb of Providence, R.I., with their two children, Marjorie 2, and Andrew, 3 months.

"Washington is so vital and devious, I'm sure we'll never reach our fill of the interesting quarters in this area," says *Pat Povilitis Trzaskoma*. Her husband, Walter, is continuing his studies at Catholic University, while maintaining his position in transportation work. Pat is taking courses part-time in the chemistry department of American University. Todd, now three, has started Montessori Nursery School. The Barnard-

in-Washington Club is quite active, and President Peterson spoke there in December. According to Pat, there are over 600 members—at least six of whom are from our class.

Penny Alice Ross is currently working as the publicity agent for Gifford-Wallace, Inc. in New York City.

Very special thanks to the parent donors of our classmates who gave to the Barnard Fund this year. To our alumnae givers, your class officers wish to thank you. May we remind all our members that your yearly gift, no matter how small or large, is urgently needed? "Support the college of your choice" is not just another slogan, but a vital reality.

Carol L. Ginsberg attended Grad school at Columbia U. last semester for her M.A. in Pre-Columbian & Primitive Art. Carol previously worked for an art book publisher for two years. She has taken a leave of absence from Columbia, as she is planning to go to Europe in the near future.

62

Mrs. D. (Rhoda Scharf) Narins
330 E. 33 Street
New York, N. Y. 10016

Married: *Mary Louise Masson* to Gerald L. Weinberger, living in Syracuse, N.Y.; *Barbara J. Greifer* to Gregory F. Kane, living in N.Y.C.

This past fall our class certainly came in number one in the multiple birth category! Born: Identical twin daughters to Leonard and *Sara Ginsberg Marks*; twin daughters, to Angelo and *Patty Klubnik Tarallo*; triplets! (2 boys & 1 girl) to Robert and *Carol Weber Rutben*. Naturally, they've all had to move to larger living quarters. Those of us who've had single births wish Carol, Sara, and Patty the very best of luck! More mundane, but still important births: to your correspondent and her husband David, Valerie Whitman on January 21st, 1969; to Stuart and *Alison Gibb Swanberg*, Timothy Ray on November 1, 1968.

Ellen Torrance has received her Ph.D. in math from the U. of Illinois and is now an assistant professor at Mt. Holyoke College. She went on an exciting trip down the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon, by raft! This February she will attend the mathematics meetings in New Orleans; William and *Kathy Mebus Toth* now have 3 children. Angelo and *Patty Klubnik Tarallo* have a 3-year-old daughter to help

them take care of the twins. If anyone is living in the Lakewood, N.J. area, please give Patty a call; David and *Ellie Slate Scherer* have moved to Framingham, Mass. They have two daughters.

Lloyd and *Roz Leventhal Siegal* also have two children. Roz is busy studying German in order to complete her Ph.D. in English; Bert and *Vivian Silverman Halberstadt* have a 1½ yr. old son, Jamie.

63

Mrs. R. (Elizabeth Pace) McAfee
7000 Roswell Rd., Apt. 12-D
Atlanta, Ga. 30328

Born: To Stephen and *Maria Joyce Mandel Bauer*, a daughter, Lauren Michelle, on June 19, 1968; to Bruce and *Janet Hardeman Miller*, a son, Adam Christopher, on July 27, 1968; to Gaudencio and *Bette Steinberg Tiago De Melo*, a daughter, Janine Aliya, on January 19, 1969. Bette "finally got M.A. in Spanish at Columbia." She plans to go on and acquire her Ph.D. next year.

Married: *Paula Judith Schwartz* to Noel Berggren, living in New Haven, Conn.; *Marta Muller* to Stephen Close. He is the chief of surgery at the V. A. Center in Wood, Wis. (where they are living); *Laura Lipeles* to Kenneth J. Harris, living in Freeport, N.Y.

Carol Bergman Lopate has just had her first book published. The book is entitled: *Women in the Medical Profession*. Carol is married to Phillip Lopate, a New York writer, who has recently completed his first novel. Carol is now working with the Headstart program as a researcher and writer, splitting her time between the NYC and Washington, D.C. offices; *Toby Hirschberg Deutsch* writes that her husband, Larry, completed his Ph.D. in psychoacoustics last Spring at City U. and is now assistant professor and director of the Communication Sciences Laboratory at Queens College. The Deutsches now have two children. Barry Steven was born on October 29, 1968. They are living in an apartment in Flushing, N.Y.; *Jane Friedman Ripken* reports that she and her husband, Peter, returned from East Africa and then moved to Bonn, Germany where Jane is working as German/French/English translator for the Kenya Embassy and Peter is recruiting new people for one of the German government organizations concerned with developing countries; *Martha Williamson Huntley* and family have re-



Francine Stein '63

turned to America after three years of missionary work in Korea. They are now in Richmond, Va. where her husband, Betts, is studying once more at Union Seminary. Mary, their kindergartener commented to Martha, "Michael is *very* American, mama." Michael is Black. Martha says that, "To her, Negroes are *especially* American. To us it seems to many more people than previously, Negroes are *equally* American."

Francine Stein has been selected as a winner of one of *Mademoiselle* magazine's 1968 *Mademoiselle* Awards. Frances is currently the project director of "Planned Parenthood—World Population" in N.Y.

64 Remember Reunion!

Mrs. I. (Janet Kirschenbaum) Horowitz
5815 Liebig Avenue
Bronx, New York 10471

Married: Toni Robinson to Michael Plouf; Marion Lillian Cantor to Dr. Robert Z. Bruckman, both living in NYC; Osa E. Lindberg to R. R. Brand, living in Ghana, Africa (her husband teaches there); Dorothy Berger to Joseph A. Davis, Jr., living in Woodcliff Lake, N.J.; Amy Willick to Thomas J. Watts, III, living in Riverdale, N.Y.; Andrea Machlin to Harvey Rosenthal. He is attending Harvard Univ. Grad School of Business Adm. Andrea is currently editor of reading textbooks at Ginn & Co. in Boston.

Born: to Paul and Beth Tilghman Niemi, their second child, Jocelyn Burgess, on October 9, 1968. Jocelyn's brother Paul was 4 in July; to Peter and Sharon Block Korn, twin boys, Robert Geoffrey and David Morrison, on Feb. 19, 1969. Peter expects to complete his Ph.D. by June at Col. U.

Jerry and Wendie Berman Grossman are living in Minneapolis where Jerry is assist-

ant to the Senior Vice President at Investor's Diversified Services. She received her MA in elementary education from NYU in 1968. Her twin daughters, Amy and Karen, are now 3½, and Wendie and the girls all go to nursery school where she gets a vacation "by teaching the class they are not in." Ronnie Helbraun Jaffe writes from Mass. that she received her MA in counseling psychology from BU in August, and exactly a month later gave birth to Matthew Ben. After three years of teaching and a year of graduate school, she enjoys being home. Husband Steve is completing his psychiatry residency at Mass. Mental Health Center and they are awaiting Air Force orders for June.

From New Orleans Ronnie Kaye Josephs reports that her husband, Dr. Stanley Josephs, is Deputy Chief in charge of Orthopedic Surgery at the U.S. Public Health Hospital. The Josephs have two children. Mel and Ellie Lebest Spector will be moving to a house in Columbia, Md., in July, after living in Arlington, Va. for the past few years. Mel is now working as a field representative at Mobil Chemical Co.

65

Mrs. J. M. (Barbara Benson) Kaplan
535 So. Catalina St., Apt. 104
Los Angeles, Calif. 90005

Married: Brigid A. Shanahan to Douglas H. Barton, living in Berkeley, Cal.; Barbara Rieck to Eric R. Morrow, living in San Francisco, Cal.; Andrea Bianchini to Faust F. Pauluzzi, living in Highland Park, N.J.; Margaret Ross to L. Michael Griffel, a fellow student in the doctoral program of Columbia's Music Dept. Michael is a summa cum laude graduate of Yale University, and has an M.S. in piano from the Juilliard School of Music. Margie and Mike plan to complete their course work in June; Bonnie Aaron to Norman Rudikoff, an electronics engineer component planner. Bonnie has her M.A. and is teaching high school English in Wappingers Falls, N.Y., where Norman is working for IBM; Lucy Agin to Thomas Sponsler, an Assistant Professor of Law at Loyola University in New Orleans. Lucy has completed her course work at Yale, and is working on her doctoral dissertation in Spanish.

Born: To John and Lois Katz Gruen, a daughter, Judith Anne, on November 27th. The Gruens also have a three year old son; to Stuart and Bayla Tulchin Sieger, a son, Daniel Ira, in November. The Siegers'

daughter, Melissa, is also three years old. Bayla has been teaching sixth grade Sunday School at Temple Beth-El in Great Neck, and Stuart is an attorney practicing corporate law for the firm of Javits and Javits in N.Y.C.

Dick and Charlotte Snyder Bingham are living in Paris where Dick is doing research for his doctoral thesis on French peace efforts in the 1690's.

66

Mrs. R. L. (Marcia Weinstein) Stern
67-40 Booth St., Apt. 5g
Forest Hills, N. Y. 11375

Married: Nancy Coules to John R. Cole. Nancy's husband holds a teaching assistantship in anthropology at U. of Illinois. They are living in Urbana, Ill.; Susan Saunders to John J. Cirigliano, living in N.Y.C.; Dorothy Hobbs to David Kroenlein. Dorothy's husband is a member of the District of Columbia Bar Assoc.; Julie Keosian to David Boettiger, living in N.Y.C.; Ruth Meyerowitz to Frank Brodhead, living in New Haven, Conn.; Helen Frey to Gregory Rochlin, living in Cambridge, Mass.; Carolyn Brancato to Jonathan M. Harris, living in N.Y.C.; Karen R. Wessel to Fredric E. Edelstein; Carolyn Mather to Lawrence Hoenig. Both Karen and Carolyn are living in Philadelphia, Pa.; Louise Kaplan to William J. Pinard, living in Selma, Ala.; Lois Beekman to Sanford Ehrenkranz, living in N.Y.C.; Pamela B. Johnson to Marc Scheinman, living in Bloomington, Ind.

Born: To Sheldon and Sheila Insoft Weinstein, a son and first child, Stephen Howard on Dec. 18, '68. To Emanuel and Kiki Kapri Monogenis, a son Nikos, born Oct. 14, '68. To James and Stephani Cook Siegel, a daughter Alexandra, born Sept. 14, '68. To Joel and Allyn London Engelstein first child, Brad Robert, born Dec. 22, '68. The Engelsteins are living in Baltimore where Joel is an intern at Johns Hopkins Hospital. To Gil and Phyllis Shapiro Tabbot, their second child, Peter Neal, born July 2, '68. The Tabbots are stationed at Ft. Belvoir, Va., and are eager to hear from classmates in the D.C. vicinity.

Constance Sayre is living in N.Y. She has been working for Simon & Schuster, Inc. since Oct.; Mary E. Wexford is now teaching English in Finland; Anne Wolf is studying at the U. of Wisconsin at Madison for her M.A.; Toby Nathan is a first year medical student at Washington U. in St. Louis, Mo.; Andrew and Carol Hundert-

mark McComb have moved to Princeton, N.J., where Andrew is finishing up his last year at Seminary; Rushworth and Anne Davidson Kidder are living in Conn. while Rush writes his Ph.D. dissertation. Anne has stopped working at Barnard and devotes her time to caring for their 2-year-old daughter as well as teaching Sunday School. From Anne I learned that Celia Genishi is teaching Spanish at a private school in NYC and sharing an apartment with Kate Bagley. Connie Dolan is teaching at a junior h.s. in Boston, Mass.

Adele Clarke writes that she has taken a leave of absence from her grad studies at NYU to teach introductory Sociology at Pratt Inst. and work as a research assoc. and interviewer for Just One Break, Inc.; Karl and Judy Schatz Schaeffer have moved to Bethlehem, Pa. where Karl is County Editor of the *Globe-Times*. Judy had previously worked for the H.W. Wilson Co., publishers of "Readers' Guide"; Susan Sklar has become an Israeli citizen and is living at Kibbutz Ein Zeran, where she is working as a lumberjack's apprentice and part-time night watchman. Laurie Gertz Kirsznar and husband Mark are now living in Philadelphia, where he's studying Community Organization at the U. of Penn. School of Social Work, with the aid of a fellowship from the National Inst. of Mental Health. Laurie has been commuting to NYU for work on an M.A. in English lit; she informs me that also studying at NYU are Estie Stoll, Susan Cohn, and Sue Peters; Vicky Pollins Riskin's husband Steve is Rabbi of the Lincoln Sq. Synagogue in NYC and teaches at Yeshiva U.

67

Arleen Hurwitz
60 Hamlin Drive
West Hartford, Conn. 06117

Married: Christina M. Barabura to Thor S. Diakunchak; Susan Lynn Kaskowitz to Terry Sobler, living in Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dale Wright to Thomas Ehrenberg, living in N.Y.C.; Bonnie Burgess to John B. Blacklaw, living in Ithaca, N.Y.; Linda Feldman to Peter Capell, living in Pittsburgh, Pa. He graduated from Purdue U. and Strong Memorial Medical School at the U. of Rochester; Gloria Kestenbaum to David Gerstein, living in N.Y.C.; Antoinette June Butler to Kenneth Marc Dauber, living in New Haven, Conn.; Felecia Mary Davis to Frank J. Pizza, living in Secaucus, N.J.

Bonnie Farkas is currently attending Boston U. for her M.A. in psychiatric social work; Marion Gruber Eisen is studying at Washington U. School of Ed. in St. Louis, Mo.; Madeline Schwabach Goodman is studying at the U.C.L.A. Grad School; Amy Kallman married Jeremy Epstein. Her husband graduated from Columbia, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He is currently studying classics at Jesus College, Cambridge U., on a fellowship; Ann Greenbaum Fried completed degree requirements last August for the MAT in Math at Harvard. Immediately following, she married Stephen Fried. Her husband is working for the Avco-Everett Research Laboratory and Ann is employed as a scientific programmer by M.I.T. Lincoln Laboratory in Lexington, Mass. They spend their free time flying gliders (of all things).

68

Linda Rosen
120 East 34 Street
New York, N. Y. 10016

Married: Laura C. Gore to Alfred F. Ross, living in Philadelphia, Pa.; Bonnie Ambrose to Theodore L. Garrett. He is a graduate of Yale and CU Law School; Judith Farrar to Robin MacDonald Burns; Caroline Henwood to Robert M. Hoen; Judith Gallantz to Tony Coven; Penelope H. Parkhurst to Ruben Jan Moerel; Miriam Mathews to Arthur G. Nathan; Dina Sternbach to Paul S. Berger; Jane O'Neil to Thomas Huseby; Susan Cheng to Hermon Wong, all living in NYC. Susan Goldman to Michael A. Robbins, living in Tai Wan, China; Myrna Shapiro to Michael T. Putziger, living in Boston, Mass. They are both studying law; Ellen B. Zubrack to Dana Charry, living in Brooklyn, New York; Mary Ann Teague to Louis Peddicord, living in Baltimore, Md.; Feige Rabinowitz to Lawrence Jay Kaplan, living in Bronx, N.Y.; Carolyn Slater to Lawrence Galinkin; Heidi Hoeck to John A. Schulman, living in Bethesda, Md.; Diane Contente to Richard Curewitz, living in Whitefield, Maine. He is the owner of Sea Horse Inc., a jewelry shop; Jean Gaillard to Kenneth Spaulding, living in Durham, N.C. He is a student at Duke University Medical School; Barbara Prostkoﬀ to Steven Zimmerman, living in Boston, Mass. He is a Teaching Fellow at Boston U.

In NYC: Jean McKenzie is working at TIME for the education department; Laurie Stone Zimmer is at Columbia Grad Facs

in English; Miriam Mathews is at T.C.; Robin Vaughn is working for Praeger Publishing; Diane Serafin Blank is at N.Y.U. Law; Barbara Dyskant (now married to Jim, for whom we lack the last name) is at Grad Facs in Economics, not Business; Adele Lefkowitz is studying for an MAT in Math at Wesleyan; Ellen Slotoroff is at Johns Hopkins in Latin-Greek Classics; Stephanie Skurdy is studying at the University of Chicago for a degree in Urban Education; Andrea Smith is now working at *Vogue*; Karen Cole is working for Radio Free Europe; Jeanne Kukura, Diane Stein Greenburg and Liz Kopans Frantz are at N.Y.U. Law; Jill Adler is at N.Y.U. Business; Marsba Friedman is at *Vogue*; Nancy Lund Gould is teaching; Kathy Zane is doing graduate work at N.Y.U., working part-time.

Arlene Mitchell is at Harvard Med; Grace Druan Rosman and her husband Marty are living in Bethesda, Md., and working for the National Institutes of Health; Sheila Belman Moses and her husband Milton, are living on Kibbutz Yauneh in Israel. Naomi Scheman Sanders is in Hamburg, Germany with her husband. Both are studying there for the year. In September of 1969, she will begin, under a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, to study philosophy at Harvard, while her husband works for his Ph.D. at M.I.T.; Abby Sommer wrote me that she is teaching at Hunter College as a part-time lecturer, while studying for her Masters in Biology; Mary Blanche Cox is living in N.Y. and studying psychology at Adelphi College; Susan Clayman is studying at the Neighborhood Playhouse in N.Y.C.

Correction: Mary Cunningham Gogol's husband's name is Daniel, not Frederick. Our apologies.

Transcripts

For prompt service on transcript requests, the Registrar asks that alumnae keep in mind the following:

1. Transcripts are payable in advance at a cost of \$1 each.
2. Checks and money orders should be made out to Barnard College.
3. Maiden name as well as married name and year of graduation should be noted on the request.
4. Only *unofficial* transcripts are sent to the individual. *Official* transcripts should be ordered sent directly to an institution or company.

Note: telephone number for Registrar: 280-2011

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Reunion 1969

Integrity in the Sixties

Friday and Saturday, June 6 and 7

Guest Lecturers

Eleanor Touroff Glueck '19, Harvard Law School Research Associate, author
"Nature and Nurture in Juvenile Delinquency: Some Implications for Prevention"

Dr. Bernard Barber, professor and chairman, Barnard Sociology Department
"Toward a New Social Policy for the Dangerous Drugs"

Dr. Ann Turkel Lefer '47, psychiatrist and psychoanalyst
"Regilding the Golden Rule"

Lemoine P. Callender, Assistant to Dean of the Faculty and Director of Human
Resources
"Integrity in Times of Change"

Annual Meeting

Fund Presentations
Bylaws Change

Address by President Martha E. Peterson

Reunion Class Suppers

